

**FBI**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

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## NORTH KOREA

Haig Remarks on Family Reunions Denounced	[VRPR]	D	1
DPRK Requests To Hold MAC Meeting 25 July		D	1
Deng Xiaoping Cited on Chinese Reunification		D	2
Chongnyon Statement on North-South Dialogue		D	2
VRPR Discusses Problems of Seoul IPU Conference		D	4
IPU-Motivated Cleanup in South Protested		D	7
NODONG SINMUN Condemns Japanese Military Budget	[20 Jul]	D	7
O Kuk-yol Heads WPK Delegation to Cuba		D	8
Health, Medical Cooperation Signed With Cuba		D	8
Kim Il-song Receives Tanzanian President's Son		D	8
NODONG SINMUN on Struggle for 'Speed of Eighties'	[20 Jul]	D	9
Briefs: SPA Delegation to MPR; WPK Delegation to Nicaragua; French National Assembly Delegation		D	12

## SOUTH KOREA

Lawyers Renew Bail Request for PRC Hijackers		E	1
[KOREA HERALD 21 Jul]			
Japanese Official on Visa Policy for N. Koreans		E	1
North Korea's Moves Toward U.S., Japan Denounced		E	1
[TONG-A ILBO 18 Jul]			
ROK, Japanese Lawmakers To Meet September 6		E	3
Japan Revokes Visa for Refusing Fingerprinting		E	3
Importance of Communist Attendance at IPU Stressed		E	3
[KOREA TIMES 21 Jul]			
Korean Illegal Aliens in Japan Repatriated		E	4

## MONGOLIA

Tsedenbal Speech at MPRP Central Committee Plenum		F	1
Border Guards Meeting Marks Anniversary		F	5
Tsedenbal Addresses Meeting		F	5
Wreath Laying Ceremony		F	6
Chief's Comments		F	7
Correction to Report on Politburo Member Jalan-aajab		F	7

## BURMA

Party Meeting Confirms Tin U, Bo Ni Resignations		G	1
Souphanouvong Makes Stopover in Rangoon 20 July		G	2
Delegation Returns From Visit to PRC, DPRK		G	2

## KAMPUCHEA

Further on Indochinese Foreign Ministers Meeting	H 1
Conference Closes	H 1
Text of Communique	H 1
Lao Foreign Minister Departs	H 5
Editorial Hails Conference	H 5
VODK Scores Indochina Conference, SRV 'Tricks'	H 7
VODK Reports SRV Soldiers' Misconduct	H 8

## LAOS

U.S. Production of Toxic Gas Weapons Denounced	I 1
Phoun Sipaseut Returns from Phnom Penh Meeting	I 1
Souphanouvong Leads Delegation on Visit to Cuba	I 2
Briefs: Rally for Prague Forum	I 2

## THAILAND

U.S.-ASEAN Role in Southeast Asia Viewed	J 1
[MATICHON 20 Jul]	
Editorial Says 'Something Is Brewing' in PRK	J 2
[NATION REVIEW 21 Jul]	

## VIETNAM

Foreign Ministry Delegation Visits Soviet Union	K 1
Hanoi To Mark Two Soviet-Related Anniversaries	K 1
Beijing's Scheme To Dominate Indochina Viewed	K 1
[NHAN DAN 18 Jul]	
Kampuchea's Chan Si Receives Lao, SRV Ministers	K 2
Final Communique Issued on Tropical Storm 'Vera'	K 2

## INDONESIA

Murdani Urges Timor Rebels To Surrender	N 1
Governor Discusses E. Timor Political Status	N 1

## PHILIPPINES

Romulo Endorses Reagan-Andropov Summit Meeting	P 1
Marcos Said Considering Middle East Plan	P 1
[BULLETIN TODAY 17 Jul]	
Romulo Discusses U.S. Bases, Other Issues	P 2
[Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF 11 Jul]	
Plot To Assassinate Benigno Aquino Revealed	P 4
Priests, Nuns Held for 'Seditious Activities'	P 4
[BULLETIN TODAY 20 Jul]	

HAIG REMARKS ON FAMILY REUNIONS DENOUNCED

SK201304 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] In an airport interview with reporters and in an address at a dinner on 19 July, former U.S. Secretary of State Haig babbled that the North is refusing South Korea's policy for peaceful reunification, that the movement for the reunion of separated families has now become an issue of worldwide interest, that he could confirm at a single glance today's South Korea's overflowing with vitality and development, and so forth.

Because such absurd remarks were made by one who participated in the Korean war as a liaison officer and perpetrated various crimes and who ran amok in colonial fascist rule in South Korea while holding the post of U.S. secretary of state, our masses are all the more exasperated.

South Korea's policy for peaceful reunification which Haig raved about is a deceitful reunification policy to conceal the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for the occupation of South Korea, for war, and for the two Koreas plot. It is another expression of the policy designed to perpetrate the nation's division.

Therefore, it is very clear to everyone that he who truly wants reunification will not accept this deceitful reunification policy.

Haig's remarks that the anti-North and anticommunist campaign called the movement for the reunion of separated families, which the authorities have not undertaken in the last 30 years since the armistice, has become an issue of the worldwide interest, indicates that this slanderous political campaign was proposed by the White House and that it is being waged with its support and instigation.

Haig is maneuvering to conceal the puppets' nation-selling and treacherous nature, to raise their popularity, and to appease the South Korean masses' anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment by expressing his support for the Chon Tu-hwan clique's slanderous movement for the reunion of separated families and by putting a veil of humanitarianism on this movement.

Haig, in particular, raved that colonial South Korea -- which is being reduced to a wasteland of democracy, a ruin of human rights, and a living hell -- is full of vitality and development. These are intolerable, violent remarks arousing our masses' indignation.

All facts prove that Haig's visit to Korea is aimed at boosting the morale of Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is isolated and rejected at home and abroad, and at further inspiring the nation-selling treachery of the traitors.

Haig is an uninvited guest. He should immediately return to his den.

DPRK REQUESTS TO HOLD MAC MEETING 25 JULY

SK201552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Kaesong July 20 (KCNA) -- Our side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) today sent a notice to the enemy side demanding the convocation of the 420th MAC meeting at 09:00 July 25, 1983.

DENG XIAOPING CITED ON CHINESE REUNIFICATION

SK201015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing July 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China, referred to the problem of China's reunification of June 18 at a meeting with a group of scientists and specialists of foreign nationality. His talk was carried in the magazine OBSERVATION POST.

Noting that China's policy toward Taiwan will not change when the country is reunified, he said Taiwan will be allowed to keep its own armed forces and China's central government will provide it with subsidies when it needs such help in case of financial difficulties. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0700 GMT on 20 July carries a 3-minute report of Deng Xiaoping's remarks inserting the following paragraph at this point:

Pointing out that the people on the mainland of China and the people of Taiwan are kinsmen, he went on to say: Because our country needs reunification, if the reunification is not achieved, we cannot have hope. All of us desire that China achieve reunification. If we achieve this cause, which previous generations could not achieve and have handed down to us, later generations will not forget us. If we cannot achieve this cause, later generations will have rancor against us when they relate the country's history. This is a very important matter. We have favorable conditions in which we can achieve what previous generations could not achieve.]

Pointing to concrete steps for the reunification of the country, he noted: We have spoken to many people about the third round of cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. We referred to it in the past as Kuomintang-Communist cooperation, and we are not changing the formulation to Communist-Kuomintang cooperation. Such cooperation, in the first place, means cooperation and consultation on an equal footing. It is not consultation between the central government and a local government but between two parties.

In trying to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the country, we will give full consideration to terms that Taiwan can accept. We cannot engage in empty talk. On the contrary, we should pay full attention to the future as well as the present reality.

CHONGNYON STATEMENT ON NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

SK210138 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Statement issued by the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chongnyon] on 20 July]

[Text] The statement of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee:

The Central Committee of the DFRF and the CPRF, issuing a joint statement on 18 July, once again urged the personages of all circles of the political parties and social organizations of South Korea to respond at an early date to the proposal presented in the joint conference of all the South and North Korean political parties and social organizations to discuss the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The joint statement, which was motivated by the people's singleminded love of the country and nation for achieving the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the greatest long-time wish of the nation, reflects the aspiration and intentions of all the Korean people. The Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, in the name of all the Korean residents in Japan, wholly supports the joint statement of DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF.



Even today, when a long period of 38 years has gone by since being liberated from the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, our people, because of national division, are undergoing incalculable disasters and pain. This is only because the U.S. imperialist, trampling underfoot our people's sacred national sovereignty, has made South Korea into a colonial military base and is holding onto the two-Koreas scheme. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists, recently, have been instigating the South Korean puppet clique and viciously driving it toward anticommunist confrontation for permanent division and have also been frantically running wild to provoke a new nuclear war in Korea.

While introducing in South Korea modern weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, on a large scale, the U.S. imperialists are conducting the war provocation rows against the northern half of the republic every day. In particular, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, conducting the unprecedentedly large "Team Spirit-83" joint military exercise, from 1 February to the middle of April, brought the situation in our country to an extreme level of tension. Not satisfied with this, the U.S. imperialists are undisguisedly scheming to induce the Japanese militarists into its policy of aggression and war toward Korea and are accelerating, a level higher, its maneuvers for framing up the trilateral U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance.

The internationally unprecedented national traitor Chon Tu-hwan clique is begging for permanent occupation by the U.S. imperialists, running around like a madman to inflict the fratricidal scourge upon our people once again and is babbling about the groundless theory of reunification through the annihilation of the communists. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, under the U.S. imperialists' instruction, is harshly suppressing the South Korea democratic figures and patriotic people aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification and is turning the whole area of South Korea into a great jail. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, also, to mislead the public opinion, is fabricating nonexistent spy incidents, conducting a great row against the republic and is even plotting a heinous scheme to link Chongnyon with it. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, recently, depicting an interest in humanitarianism by generally mobilizing the pro-government propaganda means, has been conducting the large-scale intriguing row called the reunion of separated families.

The government of the republic has consistently made efforts for implementing an exchange of letters and for visits of families and relatives dispersed to South and North. But the puppet clique, holding onto unnecessary conditions, such as the step-by-step or orderly method, has hindered implementation. In spite of that, the puppet clique is, at this late date, conducting the deceiving drama called the reunion of separated families or whatever that started from their innermost calculations of trying to pursue their dirty political ends.

Let the Chon Tu-hwan clique babble on about dialogue while pursuing the line of war provocation and confrontation, but it is too evident that it cannot be for the reunification.

Those who indulge in military provocations toward their countrymen and are bent on permanently fixing the national division with international recognition under the U.S. imperialists' instructions talk about supreme authorities' talks, Red Cross talks, and so forth, that are nothing more than a brazen drama to deceive the world's people. All the facts clearly indicate that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupy South Korea and the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference maneuvers continue, the question of our country's reunification cannot be solved and the war danger in our country will not be eliminated. If he were indeed worried about the destiny of the country and its future, he would clearly and correctly see this stern fact.

To end the unbearable tragedy of national division and achieve the cause of the country's reunification, the obstacle to it, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops should be withdrawn from South Korea and the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule should be liquidated. Talking about reunification with the U.S. imperialist aggression troops intact in South Korea is virtually not for pursuing reunification but for making the country's division permanent. We truly expect that the South Korean political parties, social organizations, and personages of all circles will accede at an early date to the proposal for all the political parties and social organizations of the republic to convene a joint conference to discuss the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. All Korean people residing in Japan, under the banner of anti-U.S. for independence, will further stubbornly struggle to drive the U.S. imperialists aggression troops out of South Korea and to realize the country's independent, peaceful reunification, which the Korean people early desire as if a single day of division were a thousand years.

[Dated] 20 July 1983, Tokyo, Japan

#### VRPR DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF SEOUL IPU CONFERENCE

SK202350 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 20 Jul 83

[From the "Focus on Topics" program]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] With the approach of the IPU conference to be held in Seoul in October, the Chon Tu-hwan group is hell bent on propaganda offensives and political intrigues. In this connection, voices denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group's despicable and sordid intrigues are rising at home and abroad. In this hour I will discuss this question with Madam Yun. How are you, Madam Yun?

[Madam Yun] How are you?

[Announcer] With the approach of the Seoul IPU conference, the Chon Tu-hwan group is resorting to all kinds of intrigues to hold it without any problems at any cost. Will you first of all talk about the Chon Tu-hwan group's political intrigues with the approach of the Seoul IPU conference?

[Madam Yun] The Chon Tu-hwan group is now desperately making death-defying efforts to successfully hold the Seoul IPU conference in October. The group is waging a large-scale campaign to scrape up forces that support it, conducting the so-called diplomacy of invitations or the diplomacy of visits. In June and July, the Chon Tu-hwan group formed 2 delegations of standing committees and 9 delegations of lawmakers' friendship societies and dispatched 31 lawmakers to Europe, Latin America, and Africa to conduct a beggar's diplomacy. In addition, the group is maneuvering to invite six delegations of foreign lawmakers -- including the chairman of the Australian lower chamber -- in an effort to turn them into factions supporting the Seoul conference.

[Announcer] It has been learned that people at home and abroad are of the unanimous opinion that Seoul is not a proper venue for the IPU conference.

[Madam Yun] That is right. As a result of illegal and strategic maneuvers, Seoul was selected as a venue of the 70th IPU conference. As you know, the IPU was organized at a meeting of lawmakers of nine countries in Paris, France, 29-30 June 1889, and, since then, it has conducted its activities, holding an annual conference to discuss various questions -- including political, economic, cultural, and educational questions -- and important international issues.

In choosing the venue for its conference, the IPU has always followed the unanimous agreement of the member countries and has made it a traditional practice to choose places which have been convenient for the delegations of the members to attend.

This notwithstanding, in choosing the venue of this IPU conference, traditional practice was ignored for the first time and Seoul, where there is rampant fascism and a hotbed of nuclear war, was unilaterally selected as the venue of the conference. This is the result of the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, their stooges.

To induce the IPU conference into Seoul, the United States, first of all, perpetrated all kinds of maneuvers, pressing, appeasing, and deceiving member countries -- the Third World countries. particular. The Chon Tu-hwan ring also conducted a nasty geisha and bribery diplomacy abroad and engineered some followers and supporters' selection of Seoul as the conference venue.

[Announcer] For that reason, not to speak of the masses at home, countless IPU members not only oppose the convocation of the Seoul IPU conference, but also unanimously note that Seoul is not a proper place for the conference. I think that the voices denouncing the convocation of the Seoul IPU conference are rising with each passing day. How, announcers Kim Chol-min and Min Hui-chong will talk about the internal and external repercussions of convening the Seoul IPU conference.

[Kim] In connection with the Chon Tu-hwan group's propaganda on inducing the IPU conference into Seoul and its preparations for convening the conference, the masses of all walks of life are raising their voices, rejecting its maneuvers. They say that Seoul is not a proper venue for the IPU conference, that the inducement of the IPU conference to Seoul is the result of U.S. political intrigues, and that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to achieve their impure political aims and the Seoul IPU conference itself will not avoid frustration.

Mr Kim Sang-min, a resident in the Songdong District, Seoul, said: The holding of the IPU conference in Seoul is not just. Seoul is not qualified to induce such a dignified international conference. The South Korean Government is colonial, puppet organ fabricated by the United States and the National Assembly is the servant of the murderous Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship, which does not represent the will of the people. Opposing the domination of South Korea by the United States and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship, our workers will never welcome the Seoul IPU conference. We resolutely reject the inducement of the IPU conference into Seoul, which runs counter to the will of the workers.

A certain Kim, a student of Seoul National University, said: The holding of the IPU conference in Seoul is a surprising event. The inducement of the IPU conference into Seoul was obviously the result of political intrigues by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring. The Seoul IPU conference is aimed at camouflaging the fascist Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime -- the object of our struggle and the colonial organ of the United States -- as an independent state, at winning international recognition of the regime as a legitimate government, and at realizing the two Koreas line of the United States, which seek the perpetuation of national division. Because the aims of the Seoul IPU conference are obvious, we cannot ignore it.

Voices opposing the convocation of the IPU conference in Seoul are also rising among journalists.

A certain Yim, a reporter of a newspaper, said: It is the South Korean people who are subjected to losses by the Seoul IPU conference. The Chon Tu-hwan group is running amok to hold the IPU conference in Seoul at any cost. To create favorable circumstances, the ring is conducting operations to strangle the people. Requiring sacrifices by the people, the IPU conference will bring about grave consequences at home and abroad. The houses of each country should look straight at the grave nature of the situation and change the venue of the 70th IPU conference to a proper country.

[First announcer] Thank you very much, announcer Kim Chol-min. Not only the masses from all walks of life at home but also a broad range of international social circles oppose and reject the Seoul IPU conference. Now, announcer Min Hui-chong will introduce repercussions of journalists from various countries who participated in the world conference of journalists held in North Korea beginning 2 July.

[Min] The Republic of Seychelles sent a high-ranking party and government delegation led by Guy Sinon, general secretary of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, to the world conference of journalists. (Antonio Edwa), member of the delegation, said: The holding of the IPU conference in South Korea -- a complete colony of the United States -- is completely illegal. Our participation in the 70th IPU conference is connected with the question of whether or not we recognize the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime. For this reason, the world's progressive countries should not participate in this conference. I firmly state that our Seychelles Government will not dispatch its delegation to the Seoul conference.

Mr H.M.P. Muhadeen, head of the delegation of Sri Lankan journalists, issued a talk on 8 July opposing the inducement of the IPU conference to Seoul. In his talk, he said: The convocation of the 70th IPU conference in Seoul is aimed at saving the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military group from international isolation and at soothing the South Korean people's daily growing anti-U.S. struggle for independence and struggle against the colonial, fascist rule. South Korea is a colony completely subordinate to the United States politically, economically, and militarily. The South Korean Government is a puppet organ which has neither sovereignty nor power. In this situation, what country's delegation will go to South Korea to attend the international conference? I call upon the progressive and democratic countries who treasure freedom, independence, and sovereignty not to participate in the IPU conference to be held in South Korea -- a colony of the United States.

Kamel Zoheiry, head of the delegation of Egyptian journalists, also issued a talk. In his talk, he said: Voices calling for boycotting the Seoul IPU conference are rising from the international community which justice and freedom and from Third World countries that aspire against imperialism and for independence. I demand that we do not become embroiled in this international conference. Participating in the Seoul IPU conference is recognizing the puppet regime manipulated by the United States. If the conference is held, the IPU conference will not fulfill its mission as a genuine international organ.

[First announcer] Thank you very much, announcer Min. As we have just heard, the United States and Chon Tu-hwan are trying to hold the IPU conference in Seoul at all costs in defiance of the objections of many countries in the world and our masses. I think that they are seeking impure political aims through the conference.



[Madam Yun] You are right. The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group are seeking very sinister political aims. I can describe them in two points. First, they are trying to win international support with the inducement of the IPU conference into Seoul as an opportunity, to seek the fabrication of two Koreas, and to make two Koreas a fait accompli. In other words, they are attempting to introduce countries which do not recognize South Korea as a state or have no diplomatic relations with it into the Seoul IPU conference in order to pretend that these countries recognize South Korea as an independent state, thus exalting the international prestige of the Chon Tu-hwan reign. Second, through the IPU conference, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group are trying to deceive the people, pacify the people's anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan fighting spirit, and, thus, tackle the crises facing their colonial rule by making it look as if the Chon Tu-hwan group enjoyed international support and by extricating it from international isolation.

[First announcer] As long as the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are scheming to take advantage of the Seoul IPU conference for their impure political intrigues, the holding of the IPU conference in South Korea is totally unjust. The convocation of the IPU conference in Seoul is a challenge to the lawmakers of each country and the world's people who seek independence, democracy, peace, and reunification and is an unpardonable crime.

Our masses should never be deceived by the despicable and dirty intrigues which the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group, their stooges, are conducting with the approach of the IPU conference and should thoroughly expose and smash their intrigues.

#### IPU-MOTIVATED CLEAN-UP IN SOUTH PROTESTED

SK210505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KCNA) -- More than 1,000 tradesmen in Seoul thronged to the puppet city office on July 19 and waged a sit-down demanding measures for their living, according to a report. They rose collectively, indignant at the puppet authorities who confiscated their goods at random, claiming that their stalls "hurt the feelings of foreigners." Frightened at the powerful struggle of tradesmen, the puppets mobilised even the riot police to suppress them.

Earlier, on July 18, tradesmen waged a similar protest struggle in front of the puppet Chongno district office.

While trying to host the 70th interparliamentary conference in Seoul, the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors has launched a "clean-up campaign" and is pulling down not only dwelling houses but also tradesmen's stalls without taking any measures for them.

#### NODONG SINMUN CONDEMNS JAPANESE MILITARY BUDGET

SK201055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 20 (KCNA) -- The Nakasone cabinet, in compliance with the request of the U.S. imperialists, decided to sharply increase military appropriations for next year by nearly 2000,000 million yen, an increase of 6.88 per cent, thus revealing its ugly and shameful color, declares NODONG SINMUN today. The signed commentary titled "Japanese Reactionaries are Whetting Sword of Aggression" says:

This decision of the Japanese Government indicates how feverishly the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are running about in arms expansion. The Japanese militarists now have desire for a hegemonic position in the international arena and eagerly hope to become the "leader" arbitrarily barking orders to others and having everything their way particularly in Asia.

The reactionary Japanese ruling circles are putting spurs to arms expansion, seeking to realize this reckless aggressive desire by military force by turning Japan into "a military power." And the decision of the Nakasone cabinet to drastically raise the military expenditure next year is to meet the demand of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy. The U.S. imperialists demand Japan to hasten the buildup of armed forces and military expansion to inveigle the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" into another war of aggression in Korea as the main striking force.

The Nakasone cabinet complied with this demand of the U.S. imperialists in deciding to increase military expenditure next year; this is another clear indication that it is making haste with military preparations for joining with a zeal in a new war of aggression in Korea, tailing behind the U.S. imperialists. By deciding to drastically increase the military spendings next year by force in compliance with the U.S. imperialists' demand, remaining different to the difficult economic conditions of Japan, it once again vividly revealed its ugly and shameful color.

The world peaceloving people, especially the Japanese and Asian peoples, will never connive at the arms expansion scheme of the Japanese reactionaries. The arms reinforcement and arms expansion scheme of the reactionary Japanese ruling circles must be checked.

#### O KUK-YOL HEADS WPK DELEGATION TO CUBA

SK201610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 20 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, left here today by air for Cuba to attend the celebrations of the anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk; and Yi Song-hi, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Among the senders-off were Armando Diaz Cantelar, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy, and officials of the Soviet Embassy here.

#### HEALTH, MEDICAL COOPERATION SIGNED WITH CUBA

SK202239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KNCA) -- A plan on mutual cooperation in public health and medical science and technique for 1983-1984 between the public health ministries of the Democratic People Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Havana on July 15. It was signed on behalf of our side by Pak Myong-pin, minister of public health of Korea, and on the opposite side by Sergio del Valle Jimenez, minister of public health of Cuba.

#### KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES TANZANIAN PRESIDENT'S SON

SK201630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 20 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today received M. Nyerere, son of Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, on a visit to our country. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The great leader arranged a luncheon for the guest.



NODONG SINMUN ON STRUGGLE FOR 'SPEED OF EIGHTIES'

SK200050 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2238 GMT 19 Jul 83

[NODONG SINMUN 20 July editorial: 'Let Us Further Fan the Flames of the Movement To Create the "Speed of the Eighties"']

[Text] It has been one year since the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" was launched in our country. The struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" is a great mass advance movement in the 1980's initiated by our party's leadership. Last year our party set forth a slogan -- "Let us create the "speed of the eighties" with the spirit of a great Chollima upsurge!" -- by reflecting the matured demands of the developing revolution and has aroused the people to the struggle for its implementation. Completely meeting the aspirations of the popular masses, the party's slogan has firmly changed into their own slogan.

As soon as the slogan was put forward, our working class and workers, endlessly faithful to the party and the revolution, powerfully turned out for the struggle in hearty response to it. Based on the extraordinarily high revolutionary resolve and zeal of the workers, the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" has been vigorously waged as a mass advance movement and has displayed a great vitality. Amid the fierce flames of the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" the revolutionary active-ness and creativity of the workers have further increased and a period of new revolutionary upsurges has opened in socialist construction. By constantly creating new norms and records at various places, our heroic working class has effected great upsurges in production in all the fields -- including the fields of ferrous metals, coal, and the electric industry.

With the Hamhung plenum of the party Central Committee as an opportunity, in particular, the brave and talented construction workers splendidly built the third ore-dressing site at the Komdok general mining complex in the short time of 1 year and accelerated at a miraculous speed unprecedentedly grand construction projects -- including the construction of the Nampo lockgate and the Tanchon smelter, the second-phase construction of Munsu Street, and the expansion construction of ferrous metal metallurgical plants -- thus displaying proud exploits.

Through the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" more bright vistas have opened on the road ahead of our country's socialist construction. The great work of remaking nature has been exemplarily conducted and nonferrous and ferrous metal production bases have been rapidly strengthened, thereby providing a firm guarantee for attaining the goals for the productions of 15 million tons of grain, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, and 15 million tons of steel. These will be brilliant victories in the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties."

The change which has taken place in our country over the past year confirms that our party's policy on the creation of the "speed of the eighties" is a most correct and revolutionary one, making it possible to enact an upsurge in accelerating socialist construction and to extraordinarily precipitate the completion of the chuche revolutionary cause. We should implement this policy of the party to the end, firmly adhering to it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: in powerfully waging the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" the party organizations at all levels should see to it that the party members and workers enact continuous renovation in socialist construction by fully demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude with burning loyalty to the party and the revolution.

We are assigned very grand tasks that we should carry out in socialist construction in the future. We are now implementing the assignments of the sixth year in the Second 7-Year Plan. We should attain all the goals envisaged in the prospective plan in a short time and fly the flag of victory in the 1980's by attaining the 10 major prospective goals for socialist construction. This demands that the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" be more vigorously staged on all the fronts of socialist construction.

The struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" -- a mass advance movement based on the workers' extraordinarily high revolutionary zeal and resolve -- is the most powerful weapon in carrying out the grand tasks for socialist construction in the 1980's.

As a result of waging the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" well, production and construction have been rapidly accelerated in many sectors and at many units during the past year. When we powerfully conduct this struggle in all sectors and at all units of the people's economy, we are able to carry out whatever tasks which might arise in socialist construction.

We have all the potential we need to successfully realize the grand program for socialist construction in the 1980's. We have the wise and tested leadership of the party and the leader always leading the revolution and construction to the straight road of victory.

Having successively unfolded bold and aggressive operations to attain the 10 major prospective goals for socialist construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delineated again bright directions and methods to attain the goals for chemical production and the production of 1.5 billion meters of textiles at the seventh plenum of the sixth party Central Committee.

We have a solid foundation for a self-reliant national economy, and we have the popular masses' revolutionary resolve and passion, which have risen higher than ever before. The question lies in how we should conduct the mass advance movement. When we powerfully accelerate the mass advance movement under the slogan of the creation of the "speed of the eighties," there will be no fortress that we cannot conquer.

The road to successfully realize the grand program for socialist construction in the 1980's and to bring about a decisive advance in implementing the chuche revolutionary cause in this decade lies in more actively staging the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties."

Success or failure in all work depends upon the degree of the resolve. When the functionaries and workers are determined to grapple with work, there will be nothing that they cannot complete. With a firm stand toward the unconditional implementation of the party's policy on the creation of the "speed of the eighties," the functionaries and workers should turn out more actively to the new mass advance movement. Based on their deep seizure of the status quo, the guiding functionaries, in particular, should make socialist construction the course of continuous mass renovation by conducting all work in a bold manner and by positively arousing the masses in the method of 1 person awakening 10, 10 awakening 100, and 100 persons awakening 1,000.

We have learned more than a few experiences and lessons in the course of the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" during the past year. All units should take active measures to develop this movement to a higher stage on the basis of the already obtained experiences and lessons.

The struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" has been successfully waged for the past year at units where party organizations have unexceptionally guided this struggle. The party organizations should issue guidance on the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" as party committee-level work; the responsible functionaries should push

ahead with this work, directly adhering to it; and all departments and offices should actively forge ahead with this work, causing the new mass advance movement created by our party to unreservedly display its boundless vitality in accelerating the advance of the 1980's to imbue the whole society with the chuche idea.

Our experience shows that the mass advance movement is powerfully staged and upsurges are effected in production only where the organizational and political work is conducted well.

By reflecting revolutionary tasks newly put forward by the party, the party organizations should set a higher goal for the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" and should help the functionaries and workers be correctly aware of the tasks assigned to them, thus making them push ahead with the struggle to create a new advance speed in a more organizational manner and with the goal in mind.

A key to success in the mass advance movement lies in the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the party's policy and in the traits of self-reliance and fortitude. The party organizations should aggressively conduct the political work of fostering the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the party's policy and the traits of self-reliance and fortitude, combining this work with the assigned revolutionary tasks.

As a result of this, the party organizations should see to it that, like the heroes in the feature films, "The Chief Secretary of a County Party Committee," "Always With One Mind," and "Pledge on That Day," everyone will carry out without fail the tasks, if they are assigned by the party and the leader, fearing no difficulties, and will produce more with the existing materials, equipment, and labor by finding out what is lacking and making it.

Basic methods to increase the speed of advance in socialist construction are contained in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to learn from the examples of the unheralded heroes. By actively pushing ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to learn from the examples of the unsung heroes in accordance with the demands of a new revolutionary advance, the party organizations should see to it that the masses will adopt the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" as their own work and will enact constant upsurges in production.

Unless economic organizational work is conducted well under today's situation in which the scale of the economy has been matchlessly enlarged and in which links among the sectors have become very complicated, a new advance speed cannot be created and maintained in socialist construction.

The functionaries of the state economic guidance organs should assiduously conduct the work of controlling and commanding overall economic work and the work of dovetailing the activities of the sectors, bearing in mind that they assume an important responsibility for creating the "speed of the eighties," helping smoothly resolve all the questions that arise in realizing the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 major prospective goals for socialist economic construction, such as increased coal production, the development of iron production using domestic materials, the strengthening of chemical and textile bases, and the acceleration of the construction of power plants.

By establishing the discipline of strictly executing state decisions and directives, responsibly ensuring the supply of materials and resources needed for production in a timely fashion, and militantly commanding production in a mobile manner, the committees and departments of the State Administration Council and the economic guiding councils of the provinces should -- to it that all the producers operate equipment at full capacity and accelerate production to their hearts' content.

Only when modern science and technology are combined with the masses' high passion can the "speed of the eighties" be firmly guaranteed. By firmly adhering to and thoroughly implementing teachings which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave during his March on-the-spot guidance to the academy of sciences, all the scientists and technicians should positively contribute to elevating the level of our country's sciences and technology a step higher and to rapidly developing our people's economy.

The related sectors should sufficiently supply all materials needed for scientific research work and introduce the achievements in the research of scientists and technicians into production without delay.

Today, our country has a mighty corps of 1.2 million intellectuals. By conducting the work with intellectuals well the party organizations and functionaries should help the scientists, technicians, and experts contribute to of the country's economic development through valuable research successes and inventions.

By increasing the role of the 15 April technical innovation shock brigades and strengthening creative cooperation with the engineers, experts, production masses, the party organizations and functionaries should see to it that all the enterprises and plants will accelerate comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation, and automation and automation in the process of production and continuously develop production at a high speed.

#### BRIEFS

SPA DELEGATION TO MPR -- Pyongyang July 19 -- A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, left Pyongyang today for Mongolia. It was seen off at the airport by Son Song-pil, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA, and personages concerned and P. Urzhinkhungev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 19 Jul 83 SK]

WPK DELEGATION TO NICARAGUA -- Pyongyang July 13 -- A party and government delegation of our country headed by Yim Hyong-ku, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Public Service Commission, left Pyongyang today to attend celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua. It was seen off at the airport by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Song-hui and Armando Diaz Cantelar, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 13 Jul 83 SK]

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION -- Pyongyang July 12 -- A delegation of the "group for the study of the affairs of the DPRK" in the National Assembly of France arrived here today by plane. The delegation led by Pierre Bernard Couste, president of the group and member of the National Assembly, consists of Alain Vivien, Jacques Brunhes, Pascal Clement and Robert Malgras, members of the National Assembly, and others. It was met at the airport by Son Song-pil, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Ku Il-son, deputy to the SPA, and personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 12 Jul 83 SK] Pyongyang July 19 -- Vice-President of the DPRK Yim Chun-chu on July 18 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the "group for the study of the affairs of the DPRK" in the National Assembly of France headed by Pierre Bernard Couste, president of the group. Present on the occasion was Ku Il-son, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 19 Jul 83 SK]



LAWYERS RENEW BAIL REQUEST FOR PRC HIJACKERS

SK210053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jul 83 p 8

[Text] The defense lawyers for six accused Chinese hijackers of a mainland China airliner applied again to the Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday for release on bail of the defendants. The request was submitted in the name of one of the lawyers, O Che-to. O said there is no fear that the defendants will escape or destroy evidence against them if they are released.

A similar request filed with the court July 12 by the lawyers was rejected last Monday when the first trial session for the accused Chinese was held. At the time, Judge An U-man, who headed the three-member panel, cited Paragraph 1, Article 95 of the Criminal Proceedings Law, which says that those arrested and charged with crimes that are punishable by prison terms of more than 10 years or by death are not eligible for bail. "The six came to Korea on their way to Taiwan, there they wanted to seek freedom. They are political defendants," O contended in the latest request. He said the six defendants are suffering from various diseases, including hypertension. The plane was hijacked while enroute from Shenyang to Shanghai and forced to land on an air strip in Chunchon May 5.

Zhuo Chang-ren, alleged leader in the hijacking, told the court in the first hearing that he and his codefendant, Gao Dongping, are suffering from low blood pressure and another codefendant, An Chianwei, has hypertension. He said two others, Wang Yanda and Jiang Hongjun, are suffering from heart ailment. The second trial for the six has been set for Aug. 1.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL ON VISA POLICY FOR N. KOREANS

SK210255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo, July 21 (YONHAP) -- Japan will allow "in principle" a North Korean delegation to attend a forthcoming Tokyo conference against the use of atomic and hydrogen bombs should such a request be made, according to senior Japanese officials.

Foreign Minister shintaro Abe and Justice Minister Akida Hatano said Wednesday that the Japanese Government would handle the case in accordance with "existing criteria." Such criteria stipulate that the rank of North Korean visitors should be below that of North Korean Labor Party Central Committee member and that they should submit to Japanese authorities a written pledge that they would not engage in political activities while in Japan. Japan maintains diplomatic relations with South Korea, but not with North Korea.

North Koreans have not filed an application yet for entry visas with Japanese authorities in connection with the international conference scheduled for early August.

NORTH KOREA'S MOVES TOWARD U.S., JAPAN DENOUNCED

SK190144 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "What North Korea Wants"]

[Text] In its May edition, which carried a travelogue to North Korea, TIME, a U.S. weekly, described North Korea as a modern "hermit kingdom." Westerners once called the Choson Dynasty, whose feudal system thoroughly banned contacts with outside forces, a "hermit kingdom."

This modern "hermit kingdom" has been troublesome to the free world -- including Korea -- since the 25 June war. Having surprised the whole world by perpetrating southward invasion on 25 June 1950, this "hermit kingdom" is now preposterously trying to unilaterally establish diplomatic relations with the free world, excluding Korea.

While doggedly opposing contacts between Korea and the Soviet Union and Red China, North Korea is striving in an annoying manner to open official relations with the United States and Japan. This is part of North Korea's "revolutionary strategy and tactics" to communize Korea by establishing diplomatic relations with Western powers, excluding Korea, and by isolating Korea from the international community. In other words, its strategy and tactics are based on the tactics North Vietnam used in communizing South Vietnam.

North Korea's reckless maneuvers have caused the Korea to protest to Japan by occasionally scheming to make contacts with Japan. Just a few days ago, there was a report on a discussion between some pro-North Korean personages and North Korea about the Exchange of correspondents between Japan and North Korea, the establishment of trade liaison offices to each side, and the question of concluding an accord on civil aviation. The report disturbed the Korean Government. There was also a report that the Japanese Government will permit a North Korean delegation to enter Japan to participate in an antinuclear meeting in Hiroshima next month. It was later confirmed that the Japanese Government will not permit the entrance of a North Korean delegation into Japan. At any rate, the question of contacts between Japan and North Korea was an unnecessary trouble caused by the modern hermit kingdom's diplomacy of unilaterally contacting Western countries, excluding Korea.

A seminar on North Korea affairs was held in Washington last week. It has been learned that the seminar, in which officials of the U.S. State Department who deal with Korean affairs and other Korean specialists participated, put forth the basic proposition that the current tense situation could be improved by giving "North Korea what it wants" and by entering discussions. At the seminar, specialists felt that what North Korea wants are contacts with Washington, economic benefits, and the promotion of technology through economic exchanges. Participants, however, laid down the following preconditions for meeting what North Korea wants: The stand of Korea should not be sacrificed; there must be advance consent by the Korean Government; corresponding measures in favor of Korea should be adopted by the Soviet Union and Red China. Upon hearing the results of the seminar, we keenly feel again that a prudent consideration of contacts with North Korea is demanded for a breakthrough in the current deadlock between the North and the South.

We doubt that North Korea only wants contacts and economic exchanges with Washington. If it only wanted economic and political exchanges with the United States, it would have not have to block South Korea's contacts with the Soviet Union and Red China so doggedly. North Korea opposes contacts between Korea and the Soviet Union and Red China because economic exchanges between the ROK and the Soviet Union and between North Korea and the United States and Japan will benefit both sides.

While absolutely opposing contacts between the ROK and the Soviet Union and communist China, North Korea seeks to make contacts with the United States. Such contacts are imbalanced ones and North Korea's attempt is a nondiplomatic tactic violating the principle of reciprocity. Accordingly, we want to note that what North Korea wants is not simple and, therefore, the question of contacts for realizing tension on the Korean peninsula should be prudently reviewed.



ROK, JAPANESE LAWMAKERS TO MEET SEPTEMBER 6

SK210109 Seoul YONHAP in English 0059 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo, July 21 (YONHAP) -- The 1983 annual meeting of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union will be held in Seoul Sept. 6, Japanese sources of the union said Thursday. The sources said the Japanese delegation to the meeting, led by Ken Yasui, Japanese president of the union, will call on President Chon Tu-hwan on the eve of the conference.

The agenda of this year's meeting will include such current issues as Japanese-North Korean exchanges and the controversial fingerprinting of foreign residents in Japan in addition to economic and technical cooperation between Japan and South Korea, the sources said.

JAPAN REVOKES VISA FOR REFUSING FINGERPRINTING

SK200159 Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo, July 20 (YONHAP) -- Japanese immigration authorities have revoked a re-entry permit they had issued to a young Korean resident in Osaka on grounds that he had refused to be fingerprinted, it was learned here Wednesday. Kim Chi-yong, a 16-year old high school student in Osaka, was notified last Saturday that the Osaka Immigration Office was revoking the reentry permit it had issued to him because he had refused to be fingerprinted when he applied for an alien resident's card in February. The Japanese Government requires foreign residents in Japan to be fingerprinted.

The young Kim and his family were planning to visit South Korea during the summer vacation. Kim's father, Kim An-hong, 46, is a protestant minister in Osaka.

According to Kim's family, the Osaka Immigration Office explained that it is the policy of the Japanese Justice Ministry not to issue reentry permits to foreigners who have refused to be fingerprinted. It said it had issued one to the young Kim by mistake. Korean residents here have labeled as "inhuman" Japanese authorities' revocation of Kim's reentry permit and their sentiment is being shared by Japanese citizens who are against the controversial practice of fingerprinting foreign residents. Japanese authorities have recently arrested another Korean resident on grounds that he had refused to be fingerprinted.

IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNIST ATTENDANCE AT IPU STRESSED

SK210045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jul 83 p 4

[By Pak Mu-chong]

[Excerpts] One of the big tasks before the National Assembly is to successfully hold the Seoul conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union slated for October. This makes Rep. Kwon Chong-tal, who pulled off a political comeback by being appointed organizing chairman of the IPU's Seoul conference after a little more than a half year of hiatus, all the more busy with the time consuming organization of the festival of world lawmakers. Noting that the preparations are in good shape, he said: "The prospect is neither pessimistic nor optimistic. What we must do is make our best efforts."

In reality, the success of the world politicians' Seoul gathering initially seems to depend on whether Communist countries will attend according to political observers. However, he underlined: "Wherever the IPU conference is held, all member countries must participate in it as a matter of course to discuss common issues of the world, and thus perform their proper roles as members of the international body."

He said he did not want the Seoul forum to focus only on the number of the participating countries, saying the holding of the meeting itself is significant.

"Of course, we earnestly hope that many countries join the conference. Our ultimate goal is to host it successfully and help the participants to feel at home here," the 48-year-old chief organizer said.

The military man-turned-lawmaker, who contributed to the IPU's choice of Seoul as the 70th conference site during the Rome meeting, also said that his committee would lay major emphasis on helping the leading foreign politicians to understand the Korean culture, tradition and history during their stay here.

"It is not an easy job, if you remember that the participants and their wives may hit 1,000 in number," he said.

The success of the family search campaign of KBS-TV and the selection of Seoul as the venue for the IPU conference can be said to be a result of economic growth achieved in the past, he said. "At this moment, I am very much occupied with preparations to make the Seoul IPU meeting successful because it will have a far-reaching effect on the nation's foreign policy performance as well as enhance the prestige of the nation. I really do my best so that I may not regret anything."

#### KOREAN ILLEGAL ALIENS IN JAPAN REPATRIATED

SK200229 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 20 (YONHAP) -- One hundred and twenty-eight Koreans held in a Japanese detention camp on charges of illegal entry were sent back to Korea Wednesday through the Kimhae International Airport, the airport officials said.

The Koreans, 98 males and 30 females, who were deported from the Omura detention camp in Japan on a chartered plane of the Japan Air Lines, include 117 stowaways and 11 others who had stayed illegally in Japan.

The National Police Headquarters said that they will be housed at the Vocational Training Institute in Pusan, 420 kilometers from Seoul, and legal formalities will be processed case by case for possible punishments until July 26.

This is the 100th forcible repatriation taken by the Japanese Government since Tokyo enforced the deportation in December in 1950.

A total of 21,111 illegal stowaways had been forced back to Korea from Japan until the last deportation in March this year.

TSEDENBAL SPEECH AT MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

OW210427 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1816 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 July (MONTSAME) -- Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, gave a speech today at the latest MPRP Central Committee Plenum. In his speech Yu. Tsedenbal said:

Our country's working people have entered the second half of the current 5-year plan period. One may say that generally, the socioeconomic tasks advanced by the 18th MPRP Congress are being solved successfully. The state plans of the past 6-month period have been fulfilled in the overwhelming majority of branches of the country's national economy and culture.

Regarding agriculture, we are seriously concerned by the unfavorable situation in livestock breeding. This has made it necessary to convene this plenum and discuss the question "On the Current State of Livestock Breeding and the Mobilization of Reserves To Increase Livestock Numbers." Comrade T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, will deliver a report on this question.

The primary task of aymag and somon party, state, and agricultural bodies now is to give a principled and self-critical assessment of the current state of affairs in livestock breeding, to take concrete and effective measures to decisively reduce the losses of livestock, to mobilize the existing reserves to increase their numbers, and to eliminate shortcomings and omissions in our work which are manifested primarily in intolerable irresponsibility and lack of work organization.

Our aymag and somon party organizations must profoundly analyze the course of fulfilling planned tasks and specify and implement decisive measures to lead each backward farm to plan levels.

Great attention should be paid to the question of improving the labor organization of rural workers and to constantly seeking and implementing new, more progressive forms of livestock production organization. Our main task is the complete mobilization of material, labor, and financial resources in order to achieve a comprehensive solution of the main problems of livestock breeding development and to ensure the steady increase of livestock.

As before, the question of increasing production and quality of livestock breeding products remains acute. Without denying the definite progress in this direction, we must note that the reserves for improving the supply of livestock-breeding food products to the population and providing industry with raw materials are not always completely utilized. One way to eliminate this shortcoming is to intensify everywhere the mobilizing and obligatory role of farm agreements.

The party requires every communist to constantly increase responsibility and discipline. If any communist violates regulation requirements and underfulfills production tasks and socialist pledges, principled and immediate reaction from the bureaus of the primary party organization and the party collective will ensue. There can be no leniency for communists who do not bear with honor the lofty title of party member.

The MPRP Central Committee regards it as expedient to elaborate and gradually solve the question of accepting members of agricultural associations as trade union members on the basis of observing the principle of voluntary participation, to include them in the state social insurance system, and to organizationally strengthen and improve the structure of rural trade union organizations.

From the viewpoint of lofty party requirements, it is necessary to discuss improving the organization of socialist competition and to implement the achievements of science and leading experience in livestock breeding production.

In accordance with the principles of the 18th MPRP Congress, it is necessary to sharply increase the responsibility of farm managers not only for production indicators, but also for the ideological and political education of labor collective members, and to create within the collective a healthy moral and psychological atmosphere and an atmosphere of friendly and harmonious work.

The MPRP Central Committee makes new great demands for work in strengthening party, state, planning, and labor discipline. Despite certain measures which have been implemented both centrally and locally, the struggle for conscientious discipline has not yet become truly universal. The strengthening of discipline is not a short-term campaign but a constant and painstaking task. To strengthen discipline and order and increase good organization, it is important to strengthen the role of labor collectives and to create within each one an atmosphere of principled exactingness toward others and intolerance of any manifestations of violations of discipline. "Conscientious discipline rules and guides man" should be the guiding rule everywhere.

Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal noted that replacing lost livestock should be conducted in the shortest possible time by utilizing more fully all existing internal reserves, particularly by reducing consumption and losses of brood livestock numbers and increasing the practical yield of offspring per 100 females.

Based on results of the semiannual cattle inventory, a minimum number of livestock -- in terms of type and sex -- should be established for every aymag, agricultural association, and state farm in order to preserve the necessary structure of herds and brood livestock numbers. This should be in effect by the end of 1983. Aymag party committees and executive administrations should work out in detail and implement concrete measures for the mandatory realization of this task. This requires the most active participation of communists, deputies, specialists, and ordinary livestock breeders.

Aymag and somon party, state, agricultural, and public organizations must urgently intensify work in fattening livestock on remote pastures. And every farm must completely fulfill and overfulfill fodder procurement plans, fully ensure ideal preparations for the wintering of livestock in fixed periods, receive and raise young animals for the next year, and take all measures to successfully harvest crops quickly and without losses.

Addressing the international situation, Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal said:

The present development of world events clearly shows that the main task is to remove the threat of nuclear war and save mankind from destruction. The thoughts and efforts of all peace-loving forces of the world are now concentrated on solving this crucial task.

The Soviet Union and other socialist community countries are playing a decisive role in the struggle to avert war and for the fundamental normalization of the international situation. The whole history of the socialist system convincingly affirms the indisputable truth that peace and socialism are inseparable and that the socialist countries have done and are doing everything in their power to eliminate the danger of war. This is particularly apparent under present conditions when the exacerbation of the international situation has reached dangerous limits.



The peace-loving essence of socialism is embodied in the constant, constructive, and purposeful actions of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries in the international arena. He noted that the peaceful initiatives of the socialist community which were advanced recently, particularly those at the Prague Political Consultative Committee meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member states as well as at the recent Moscow meeting of the highest leaders of the fraternal countries, indicate the only real path to save mankind from the horrors of a thermonuclear catastrophe and to achieve universal security in the world.

The initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries form an integral program which encompasses a broad range of practical measures to halt the arms race, promote disarmament, strengthen measures of trust, and develop mutually beneficial cooperation between states with the aim of settling conflicts in various regions of the world.

Taking into account the most dangerous consequences of the nuclear arms race, socialist community countries attach special significance to a freeze of nuclear arsenals, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Suspending the further buildup of nuclear weapons is not only a comparatively easy step to take but is also an effective way of promoting talks on limiting nuclear arms, achieving their subsequent reduction and, finally, their complete elimination.

Yu. Tsedenbal stressed that the strength of socialist countries' policies lies in their profound realistic and humane nature. These policies are based on a sober and comprehensive scientific analysis of the international situation and answer the aspirations and interests of all peoples. Therefore, the foreign policy actions of the Soviet Union and other socialist states are warmly approved of and fully supported by the overwhelming majority of the world's states and are assessed as the most constructive alternative to nuclear self-destruction, to which the reactionary forces of imperialism persistently push mankind.

The current U.S. Administration and its NATO allies recklessly continue an unprecedented arms race aimed at upsetting the existing balance of strategic forces and achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

By intensively exaggerating the thesis of the imaginary "Soviet military threat," U.S. reactionary circles and their NATO accomplices are undertaking total preparations for world war, whipping up war hysteria, and poisoning the minds and spirits of people with reckless assertions that it is possible to wage nuclear war and even to win it.

However, the sober-minded world public is convinced that this dangerous tendency can and should be reversed and that there are forces in the world that are capable of averting the danger of the thermonuclear catastrophe that hangs over mankind. Every day the struggle for peace is growing and antiwar forces are multiplying.

The parity achieved in military strategic forces is the historical gain of real socialism for the benefit of all mankind. Therefore, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are taking all necessary measures to prevent the violation of this balance. The Warsaw Treaty member states declared this clearly and accurately. Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal said: Moreover, they are striving for military parity to be maintained with a constantly diminishing level of weapons. The economic and defense potential of the socialist community, and primarily of the Soviet Union, serves as a reliable defense of not only the interests and gains of socialism, but also as a powerful material base of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress.

The struggle of peoples for peace is becoming an important factor in contemporary international life and has enveloped Europe, the Americas, and other continents.

The results of the Seventh Conference of the Heads of States and Governments of the Nonaligned Countries held in Delhi this spring and the recent world assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" held in Prague demonstrated with new force the will of the overwhelming majority of people and states of the world and the will of all peace-loving forces to achieve a reduction of the military danger, elimination of hotbeds of tension and conflicts, and further development of the process of international detente. They made an important contribution to the further unification of peace-loving forces and gave a powerful impetus to the antiwar movement. The new proposals made in the joint statement of the Moscow meeting of leaders of fraternal socialist countries, at the last CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session and in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speeches are of the greatest significance in this area.

The MPR, as a component part of the socialist community, will continue to contribute to the utmost to the realization of the peace-loving initiatives of the fraternal countries aimed at averting nuclear war, stopping the arms race, achieving disarmament, and at defending security and the cause of national independence and social progress of people.

Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal pointed out that the imperialist forces, and primarily the United States, are of late intensifying aggressive intrigues against the cause of peace and security of Asian peoples in particular. Particular emphasis here is being placed presently on the military aspect. The United States is building its military presence in various regions of the continent, strengthening the infrastructure of interventionist forces, and expanding its network of military bases. The deployment of U.S. nuclear assets in the Indian Ocean and in the Far East creates a real threat of turning the Asian Continent into an arena of nuclear war.

The militaristic essence of the U.S.-Japanese "security treaty," which is acquiring, figuratively speaking, an increasingly large nuclear charge, is becoming increasingly evident. The remilitarization of Japan, whose ruling circles have set themselves the task of achieving a new military and political role in international affairs, is proceeding at an accelerated rate. An important place in U.S. global strategy is assigned to the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle.

All of this gives us reason to say that the situation in the Far East and Asian region as a whole is characterized by growing tension.

In this regard, I would like especially to note the importance of the consultations being held between the Soviet Union and China on the question of normalizing relations between the two countries. The positive results of this dialogue would have great significance for the cause of peace and security in Asia, and not only Asia. The outcome of Soviet-Chinese consultations depends on how realistically Beijing approaches the question of normalizing relations between the two countries. It should be noted that neither the so-called Afghan or Kampuchean questions, nor the temporary presence of Soviet military units in Mongolia are obstacles in the path of improving relations between the Soviet Union and China, he said.

Regarding the MPR, it, as before, adheres to the principled line of improving and developing relations with the PRC on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

In Southeast Asia the actions of imperialist and other like-minded reactionary forces hinder the transformation of this region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The imperialist forces are not stopping their attempts to push the ASEAN countries into a military and political bloc. It is no coincidence that the emerging trend for a dialogue between the two groups of states in this region is meeting the furious resistance of the United States and its accomplices.



The SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK consistently support dialogue and talks. The proposals made at the foreign ministers conference as well as at the summit meeting of the leaders of the three fraternal countries are aimed at stabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia and at establishing good-neighborly cooperation with the ASEAN member states.

The "undeclared war" against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] is becoming fierce in southwest Asia. However, the democratic system is constantly strengthening in Afghanistan. The peace-loving initiatives of the Afghan Government represent a reasonable basis for achieving a political solution of the problems which have arisen around Afghanistan. In the MPR we believe that it was precisely these initiatives that prepared the ground for political talks between the DRA and Pakistan through the mediation of a special representative of the UN secretary general.

I would like to express profound satisfaction over the fact that relations of friendship, cooperation, and militant solidarity are developing successfully between the MPR and DRA, Yu. Tsedenbal noted.

The results of the official friendly visit to our country of the DRA party and state delegation headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, which ended a few days ago, will undoubtedly give a new impetus to these relations.

The situation in the Middle East is exacerbating dangerously. U.S. efforts are aggravating the crisis in this region and ultimately serve to strengthen the U.S. positions there. Lebanon is actually being dismembered and turned into a bridgehead for armed aggression against Syria and other Arab countries.

The MPR continues to support the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine and their right to form their own national state and considers that stable peace in the Middle East can be established only on the basis of a universal and just solution of the crisis.

Conflicts arise because force is repeatedly used in various regions of the world. This is evidence of the need to strengthen the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations on the scale of specific regions or on a broader international level. Proceeding from an understanding of this need, Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal stressed, the MPR will continue to firmly support close ties with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, and all progressive forces of the planet to defend and deepen peace, eliminate hotbeds of tension, and materialize the process of detente.

In this spirit, measures to advance our initiative on elaborating and signing a convention on nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between states of this region will continue to occupy an important place in the foreign policy activities of the MPRP and the MPR Government.

#### BORDER GUARDS MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY

##### **Tsedenbal Addresses Meeting**

OW201251 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1840 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar 16 July, (MONTSAME) -- A solemn meeting, devoted to the 50th anniversary of the MPR border guards troops, took place today in Ulaanbaatar.

In this solemn meeting's presidium were leaders of the MPR party and Government, headed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, and Maj Gen V.S. Ivanov, head of the delegation of the USSR State Security Committee (KGB).

Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, was met by the participants of the meeting with a storm of prolonged applause. He then read a greeting message from the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and the MPR Council of Ministers to the personnel of the MPR border guard and internal troops.

It was noted in the MPRP Central Committee's message that the border guard troops, being an inseparable, integral part of the MPR Armed Forces, are worthily fulfilling their task of guarding the sacred borders of our country, with active support from the working people of the country. Loyal to their people, Marxism-Leninist ideas and the principles of proletarian internationalism, our border guards are successfully counter-acting numerous attempts by the secret services of the imperialist states and their accomplices, steadfastly multiplying their battle traditions and reliably guarding the sacred borders of our country.

Col Gen S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and MPR minister of public security, addressed the meeting. The speaker related the glorious fighting path of the MPR border guard troops. Our border guard troops have worthily defended the borders of our country in all stages of development of People's Mongolia. Hand in hand with Soviet soldiers, they fought against their common enemy in World War II.

The speaker noted that the MPR border guard troops, created and educated by the MPRP, are honorably defending the sacred borders of socialist Mongolia, thanks to the constant care and attention of the party, the government and the people, as well as to the international assistance from the Soviet Union and its glorious armed forces. They are vigilantly guarding the peace and tranquility of our fraternal peoples in the united formation of the soldiers of the socialist community countries.

Maj Gen V.S. Ivanov, head of the KGB delegation, addressed the Mongolian border guards, his comrades-in-arms, with a message of greeting.

#### Wreath Laying Ceremony

OW201259 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1825 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 July (MONTSAME) -- On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of MPR border guard troops, wreaths were laid here today at the monument to V.I. Lenin, great leader of the world's working people, the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybal-san, founders of the MPRP and the people's state, and the monument to Soviet soldiers on Dzaysan Hill.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of servicemen of the MPA, the delegation of the USSR Committee for State Security (KGB), the Committee of Veterans of Revolutionary Struggle of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee and the Executive Administration of the Ulaanbaatar City Hural, and the working people, pioneers and youth of the capital.

The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Col Gen S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and MPR Minister of Public Security; O. Choyjilsuren, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; Col Gen J. Yondon, MPR minister of defense; generals and officers, partisans of the People's Revolution and veterans of revolutionary struggle, as well as the USSR KGB delegation, headed by Maj Gen V.S. Ivanov, chief of the Political Directorate of Border Guard Troops, which is taking part in celebrations on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of MPR border guard troops.

A guard of honor was drawn up during the wreath-laying ceremony and the "Internationale" and the state anthems of the MPR and USSR were played.

## Chief's Comments

OW201345 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1828 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Jul (MONTSAME) -- MPR border guard troops came into being at a time when the party and people were waging a stubborn struggle to defend revolutionary achievements and for political, social and economic transformations in the country, said Maj Gen I. Bayabadzar, chief of the main administration of border and internal troops of the MPR, speaking to a MONTSAME correspondent in connection with the 50th anniversary of MPR border guard troops.

From the vantage point of the half-century jubilee, we can say that Mongolian border guards have honorably defended the sacred frontiers of their socialist motherland and fulfilled their duty before the party and people. Such glorious border guards as heroes of the MPR P. Chogdon, S. Tomorbaatar, N. Jamba, J. Nehiyt, B. Dorj and others, grew up among us, L. Bayabadazar noted.

The development and strengthening of border guard troops and their successes in the cause of defending the peaceful life and constructive labor of the Mongolian people are inalienably linked with the militant collaboration and cooperation of Soviet border guard troops. The Soviet Union extended a helping hand from the very first days of the establishment of MPR border guard troops and contributed to strengthening the command complement of the troops, organizing the border guard patrol service, training personnel, and in providing equipment.

Mongolian and Soviet troops, cemented forever by the blood spilt on the battlefields of 1939-45, will always stand firmly at the foremost frontiers in defending peace and socialism, L. Bayabadazar stressed.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON POLITBURO MEMBER JALAN-AAJAB

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Politburo Member Jalan-aajab Released From Duties," published in the 20 July DAILY REPORT on page F 1:

The final paragraph, on the penultimate line should read: "...Molom and N. Sereenendorj (name as received) from the MPRP...(correcting spelling of name and adding editorial notation).

PARTY MEETING CONFIRMS TIN U, BO NI RESIGNATIONS

BK210712 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] The ninth meeting of the Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] was held at 0900 today at the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road. BSPP Chairman U Ne Win presided as chairman of the meeting while Secretary U Win Maung officiated as secretary of the meeting.

The secretary first announced the validity of the meeting and declared it open. Later, BSPP General Secretary U Aye Ko announced that Joint General Secretary and retired Brigadier General Tin U, Central Committee members U Bo Ni, Maj Gen Tin Sein, Brigadier General Myo Aung, Col Kan Nyunt and member of the party Discipline Committee U Thein Aung had requested that they be permitted to resign from the Central Committee.

He said that while the resignation request was under consideration, Central Committee member U Bo Ni was found to have violated Subsections C and H, Section 47, Chapter 6 of the party constitution. As a result, the 49th meeting of the Party Discipline Committee held on 29 June 1983 decided to expel [htok pe gyin] him from the party. Thus, automatically, his Central Committee membership had been annulled.

Later, Central Committee members decided on matters concerning the resignation of the five other Central Committee members.

Next, General Secretary U Aye Ko submitted the matter concerning the election to the vacant post in the BSPP Central Executive Committee. Later, U Zaw Win, chairman of the Elections Supervision Committee, explained the voting procedures. Central Committee members later cast secret votes and elected Central Committee member U Tint Swe as member of the Central Executive Committee.

Later, General Secretary U Aye Ko submitted the matter concerning the election of the BSPP joint general secretary. Next, U Zaw Win, chairman of the Elections Supervision Committee, explained the voting procedures. Central Committee members then cast secret votes and elected Central Executive Committee member U Sein Lwin as joint general secretary.

The meeting was then briefly recessed.

Next, General Secretary U Aye Ko submitted a report concerning the election of a member to the party Discipline Committee. Chairman of the Elections Supervision Committee U Zaw Win then explained the voting procedures. Central Committee members then cast secret ballots and elected U Min Din, Central Committee member, as member of the party Discipline Committee.

This was followed by Joint General Secretary U Sein Lwin explained matters concerning the People's Assembly. The decisions of the Central Committee members on the matters were then made by secret balloting.

This was followed by the announcement of decisions taken at the meeting, and endorsement of the resolutions.

The ninth meeting of the BSPP Central Committee successfully concluded this morning.

SOUPHANOUVONG MAKES STOPOVER IN RANGOON 20 JULY

BK201508 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mr Souphanouvong, and a delegation stopped over at Rangoon airport at 1530 today en route to Moscow from Vientiane.

The LPDR president and delegation were received at the airport by Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing, responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry, LPDR Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Mr Somphong Sanitsavet and staff members of the LPDR Embassy. The LPDR president and his delegation left by air from Rangoon airport at 1630.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO PRC, DPRK

BK201427 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The Burmese goodwill delegation led by Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Tin Phn, which visited the PRC and DPRK at the invitation of the two governments, returned to Rangoon by air this afternoon.

The delegation was welcomed at Rangoon airport by Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing, responsible Foreign Ministry officials, PRC Ambassador to Burma Mr Huang Mingda, DPRK Ambassador to Burma Yi Song-hui, British Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Mr J.R. Leeland, and other responsible officials.

The Burmese goodwill delegation comprised Burmese Ambassador to the PRC and DPRK U Aung Win, Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Consular, International Law and Treaties and Research Department U Thein Aung, Director of the Political Department U Soe Myint, and divisional head of the Foreign Ministry U Tun Naung.



FURTHER ON INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

## Conference Closes

BK201710 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1155 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 20 -- The 7th conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers was closed in Phnom Penh Wednesday morning. Its result was a communique in which it is noted that "the hostile policy of the Chinese leaders directed against the three countries of Indochina has not changed at all."

The communique, on the other hand, takes note of the "positive results" of the talks between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in Bangkok on June 9 last. It welcomes the Australian Labour Government's "Foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation," and praises "important efforts" by Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden towards peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The communique renews the Indochinese countries' proposal for dialogue with ASEAN countries, and makes clear again the stand of Kampuchea and Vietnam concerning the plan to withdraw Vietnamese volunteer army from Kampuchea annually.

On the situation of the Thai-Kampuchean border the communique points out that any proposals for reduction of tension must be based on the "principle of a guaranteed, equal security for both parties."

In the afternoon, a press conference was called by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry, with the participation of a large number of Kampuchean and foreign media workers and representatives of the diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh.

Answering questions about the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border, Sieng Saran, assistant to the foreign minister, pointed out that contrary to all false charges by Thailand, Kampuchea was never responsible for the tension. Kampuchea, he said, always wishes to live in peace with its neighbours with strict respect for their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

About the U.S. seating of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Sieng Saran said Kampuchea might not be an U.S. [as received] member yet, but its struggle remained a just struggle all the same.

## Text of Communique

BK201147 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 20 -- The Indochinese foreign ministers have released a communique on their 7th regular conference, held in Phnom Penh on July 19-20. Follows an English translation of the document:

The 7th conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was held in Phnom Penh on July 19 and 20, 1983.

1. Reviewing the three Indochinese peoples struggle during the last six months, the conference noted with satisfaction a development in the situation favorable to the task of national reconstruction and defence of each people of Indochina and contributive to the work of peace, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia.



The peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, standing side by side in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other brotherly socialist countries, and in solidarity with the nonaligned countries and their friends around the world, have overcome the most difficult period.

Since the summit conference of the Indochinese countries held in February 1983, they have been progressing with more confidence. The conference was particularly glad of the great successes achieved by the People's Republic of Kampuchea in all fields -- economic, military, political and diplomatic -- in successively defeating perfidious manoeuvres of the expansionist, imperialist and reactionary forces in their aims to reverse the process of the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. As the People's Republic of Kampuchea is being reinforced and stabilised, its international prestige has been further enhanced. Peace and justice-loving people around the world realize clearly now that the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the only authentic and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

The so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" is no more than a mask to hide the genocide of the Pol Potists who have been condemned by the Kampuchean people and by the whole world; it can not in any way alter the situation in Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to annually withdraw Vietnamese army volunteers, and the two partial withdrawals made in 1982 and 1983, testify to the growth and consolidation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the consistent policy of Vietnam to respect the independence and the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people. That equally shows the good faith of the three Indochinese countries, not only in words, but also in deeds. The correct stand and acts of goodwill of the three countries of Indochina are warmly welcomed by a broad sector of the world public. The Chinese leaders, the American imperialists and the reactionaries among the Thai leaders are the only ones to oppose to this trend to perpetuate tension in South Asia and to poison the world political atmosphere, thus international peace and security.

2. On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the conference warmly greets the great victories of Lao-Vietnam, friendship in the task of socialist edification and national defense of each country. It is of the opinion that the Lao-Vietnam treaty makes a major contribution to the consolidation and to the reinforcement of the special friendship and militant solidarity between the three peoples in Indochina, and represents an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

3. The conference was informed of a number of diplomatic activities recently carried out by the three countries of Indochina following the extraordinary conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the three countries held on 12 April 1983. It highly appreciated the results of Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to the Republic of the Philippines, and the Philippines' constructive attitude encouraging dialogue between countries of ASEAN and Indochina with a view to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia. It took note of the positive results of the talks held by the ministers of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Thailand on 9 June 1983.

The conference congratulated the Australian Labour Government's foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation, and praised the efforts made by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bill Hayden designed to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The conference also praised the secretary-general of the United Nations for his personal efforts to stimulate dialogue between countries in the region and to relax tension in Southeast Asia.

4. The conference unanimously agreed that the hostile policy of the Chinese leaders directed against the three countries of Indochina had not changed at all.

The conference once more severely condemned this policy of the Chinese leaders who, in collusion with the American imperialists and other reactionary forces, frantically oppose the three countries of Indochina, feverishly conducting a kind of sabotage warfare on many fronts against the three countries by extremely perfidious and pernicious manoeuvres; at the same time they continue to scheme to subjugate the three Indochinese countries. The conference categorically rejected the great-nation chauvinistic stance of the Chinese leaders as manifested in their five-point proposal related to the Kampuchean question and published on 1st March 1983. It condemned the Chinese high-handed demand that Vietnam withdraw its volunteer army from Kampuchea while China continues to assume the right to take political, economic and military actions in complete freedom, against the independence and security of the three countries of Indochina. At present, these Chinese intrigues constitute the fundamental cause of tension and instability in Southeast Asia. The Peoples Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have carried out annual withdrawals of Vietnamese Army volunteers and have explicitly declared that all Vietnamese Army volunteers would be withdrawn after China has put an end to its threat. World opinion also demands that China end all threat to make it possible for Vietnamese Army volunteers to completely withdraw from Kampuchea.

Now as in the past, the three countries of Indochina attach a great importance to the long-standing bonds of solidarity and friendship with the Chinese people.

They exert constant efforts to restore friendship and good, neighbourly relations with China on the basis of the five principle of peaceful coexistence. They consider that these relations greatly contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Lao Peoples Democratic Republic and the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea fully support the proposal put forward by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as regards the resumption of Sino-Vietnamese talks to discuss all questions of interest to both parties with a view to normalize relations between them. For the moment, consultation between the two countries should start anywhere and at any level in order to lay the groundwork for a resumption of talks. The two parties should adopt as basis for talks the proposals put forward by each party.

The conference fully supported the proposal of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam regarding urgent measure leading to reduce tension along the Vietnam-China border, but noted that the proposal remained unanswered by the Chinese side.

5. The conference took note of the opinion of ASEAN countries which wish to promote dialogue without any precondition between countries of Indochina and those of the ASEAN in order to solve existing disagreements between the two groups of countries. However, while the countries of Indochina have put forward several constructive proposals and initiatives favoring discussion between the two parties, it is regrettable that the ASEAN countries have rejected them all.

The most recent example was that the ASEAN countries did not respond to peace initiatives and to acts of goodwill on the part of the countries of Indochina, particularly the annual withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea.

On the contrary, they have made new absurd demands, especially the one that Vietnam pull back its troops 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border as a precondition for dialogue. It is evident that by this gesture, under pressure from the Chinese leaders and American imperialism, the ASEAN countries have doomed to impasse all roads to dialogue.

The conference categorically rejected the calumnious allegations of China, the United States and reactionary elements in ASEAN countries that Vietnam had migrated Vietnamese nationals into Kampuchea with an aim of altering the demographic composition there.

This in the face of the truth of the gradual withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea, was a grotesque propaganda ploy to cover up their failure in accusing Vietnam of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea. Experience of the past 40 years, particularly the last four years, proves that all hopes to weaken and divide the peoples of Indochina and all attempts to discredit these countries are doomed to a lamentable failure.

The three countries of Indochina recognize that there exist disagreements between them and those of the ASEAN, including the so-called Kampuchean issue which, in reality, is but a product of the policy of aggression and intervention of Chinese expansionism.

Therefore the three countries of Indochina renew these proposals:

a. To open dialogue without precondition between the two groups of countries in Indochina and the ASEAN. The peoples Republic of Kampuchea reaffirms its goodwill stance that it is ready to act in such a way that its participation does not constitute an obstacle to the opening of dialogue between the two groups of countries. All formulas concerning the composition of respective participants as well as the agenda of dialogue will be seriously examined through constructive consultations.

The three countries of Indochina have noted with satisfaction that the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia, those of ASEAN and those of Indochina, both inside and outside the non-aligned have accepted the resolution of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit Conference relating to the situation in Southeast Asia. Hence they propose to take the resolutions of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit Conference as a basis for dialogue between the countries of ASEAN and Indochina.

The three countries of Indochina are also prepared to take the ASEAN proposal for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN) as a basis for discussion between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN in order to establish in Southeast Asia a zone of peace and stability.

However, they reiterate their categorical rejection of the erroneous resolutions of the United Nations and the so-called UN International Conference on Kampuchea, because these resolutions try to legitimize the Pol Potists and are designed to reimpose the genocidal regime on Kampuchea now in the full process of rebirth.

The fate of peace remains in the hands of the governments of the countries of Indochina and ASEAN which represent the two principal groups of countries in this region. That is why the conference fervently appeals to the ASEAN countries, in the common interest of the Southeast Asian peoples, to join the countries of Indochina and spare no effort to reduce tension between the two groups of countries and enter into bilateral or multi-lateral dialogue to reinforce mutual understanding and gradually solve disagreements between the two groups of countries.

The three countries of Indochina also call on the governments of all countries in the world to help reduce tension in Southeast Asia and encourage dialogue in this part of the world in the interests of the noble cause of peace in Southeast Asia and in the world.

b. The three countries of Indochina reaffirm the position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on annual withdrawals of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea. Such withdrawals will be carried out according to the state of security and stability in Kampuchea, especially the security and stability along the Kampuchea-Thai border. Volunteers of the Vietnamese army will be all withdrawn when China has put an end to its threat. The three countries of Indochina favourably welcome all efforts of the ASEAN countries towards ending the threat from China so that Vietnamese army volunteers may withdraw from Kampuchea.

c. The conference examined the state of security along the border between Kampuchea and Thailand and reiterated its view that all proposals aimed at eliminating tension at the Kampuchean-Thai border must be based on the principle of a guaranteed equal security for both parties. It expressed full support for the constructive proposals advanced on this question by the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea in the communique of the extraordinary conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam issued on 12 April 1983, and declared its readiness to study Thailand's proposal concerning the situation and security at the Kampuchean-Thai border. It is of the opinion that, for the moment, urgent measures should be applied to reduce tension at the Kampuchean-Thai border in order to remove the danger of an escalation into a major conflict and to gradually create mutual confidence. Such steps were already proposed during the talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of Vietnam and Thailand in Bangkok on 9 June 1983.

d. Quite recently, the Thai authorities again tried to make use of the problem of Kampuchean refugees for their own benefit while undermining the sovereignty of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea and aggravating tension at the Kampuchean-Thai border.

The Lao Peoples Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully support the view of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea that the Red Cross of Kampuchea and that of Thailand would together, or through an intermediary, study their respective proposals concerning the humanitarian aspect of Kampuchean refugees along the Kampuchean-Thai border on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and security.

6. The three countries of Indochina resolutely support the peoples of the world in their struggle for the defense of peace, national independence and social progress, in the face of the aggressive policy of imperialism and international reaction. The three countries of Indochina again reaffirm statements made by their respective parties and governments warmly welcoming the initiatives of the Soviet Union and other member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty, particularly the joint declaration of June 28, 1983 on the Warsaw summit which all express the firm, responsible and noble stand and the goodwill of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in their struggle for peace and international detente. The three countries of Indochina warmly greet the success of the World Assembly in Prague in June 1983 as a very important contribution to the nations struggle against nuclear war, for peace and life on earth. The three countries of Indochina pledge to do everything in their power to contribute to humanity's common cause of peace.

Phnom Penh, 20 July 83

#### Lao Foreign Minister Departs

BK201720 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1201 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 20 -- Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut left here today after conferring with his Vietnamese and Kampuchean counterparts in a regular meeting. Phoun Sipaseut and his party were seen off at Pochentong airport by high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials. Lao Ambassador Thongpeng Souklaseng and Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien were also in the farewell party.

#### Editorial Hails Conference

BK201716 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Station editorial: "Welcome the Seventh Conference of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao Foreign Ministers"]



[Text] In a joyful atmosphere permeated with great pride of the emulative drive to welcome the fifth anniversary of the 7 January national day, today our people throughout the country joyfully welcome the opening of the seventh conference of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao foreign ministers held in Phnom Penh, capital of the PRK.

For more than 4 years, since the liberation of Kampuchea from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- cheap lackey of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists -- the bonds of militant solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three fraternal Indochinese nations have been constantly strengthened and developed and have scored successive victories.

During this period, the three fraternal peoples, through their lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism, wholeheartedly and sincerely supported and assisted one another in order to stimulate the national construction of each country, thus scoring brilliant achievements in all fields and firmly defending their national independence. The enemies have been enraged at our achievements. They have resorted to all forms of perfidious maneuvers against our people's just struggle. The Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces, have used the Pol Pot remnants and the reactionary Khmer groups -- Sihanouk and Son Sann -- to oppose the Kampuchean revolution and undermine the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries. However, their insane maneuvers were shamefully frustrated and strongly condemned by the international public.

During their previous conferences, the three Indochinese foreign ministers clearly noted and highly valued the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation in all fields among the three Indochinese countries, the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the contribution to strengthening the socialist community, and their support for the national liberation movement, the struggle of the working class and the struggle for peace.

The three countries pledged to increase cooperation with the nonaligned countries in opposing imperialism, old and new colonialism, hegemonism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid, and in building a new international economic order that is just and equitable. Moreover, the three Indochinese countries have successively proposed their desire for peace and their readiness to expand good neighborly relations with neighboring countries and other countries, regardless of their different political and social systems, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. In particular, the three countries have firmly adhere to the policy of peace, friendship, and good neighborliness. They also stressed that relations of friendship and cooperation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries constitutes a major factor for guaranteeing peace and stability in Southeast Asia and that disputes between these two groups of countries must be resolved through negotiations within the spirit of the good neighborliness, peaceful coexistence, cooperation, and friendship.

All of this proved that the relations of militant solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries have been constantly strengthened and developed. The governments of the three countries will forever preserve their goodwill position and the correct foreign policy of peace.

We are convinced that the seventh conference of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao foreign ministers will certainly bring about a new step of progress in strengthening the relations of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation among the three fraternal countries, thus contributing to stimulating the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to the struggle for peace and security throughout the world.

Filled with joyful feelings, all the Kampuchean people as well as the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples extend their warm welcome to the opening of the seventh conference of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao foreign ministers and wish it brilliant success.



VODK SCORES INDOCHINA CONFERENCE, SRV 'TRICKS'

BK210456 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "The Farce of the Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors With Their Puppets and Running Dogs Will Be Defeated as in the Past"]

[Text] According to reports, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors gathered their puppets and running dogs from Phnom Penh and Vientiane to stage the farce of the so-called conference of foreign ministers in Phnom Penh. This farce of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their servants -- even with the inclusion of names such as Nguyen Co Thach, Pham Van Dong, or Le Duan in the cast -- will attract no one's attention, because for almost 5 years, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been demonstrating all these tricks to the world which everyone knows.

Each play by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy -- whether staged in Phnom Penh, Vientiane, or Ho Chi Minh City -- is a deceitful farce designed by the Vietnamese to carry out their maneuvers to dupe others, to hide their aggression in Kampuchea, and to attempt to legitimize their act of aggression in Kampuchea. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors did not talk about the problem of the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea, which the peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world have been persistently demanding for almost the past 5 years, and on which the UN General Assembly have already adopted resolutions 4 times. On the contrary, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have rejected the UN General Assembly resolutions and the demand of countries in the region and of the world community. They have instead put forward various proposals to oppose it in the world community. In particular, the Vietnamese have peddled their demands for ASEAN to convene a regional conference, an international conference on Southeast Asia, regional talks, establishment of a security zone or a security zone on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean border, and so on. This has been done in an attempt to get everyone to legitimize and accept their act of aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

Now Nguyen Co Thach is assembling his puppets and running dogs to stage a farce in Phnom Penh. In what kind of situation is this play staged? The Vietnamese enemy aggressors' situation, at present, are at an impasse and declining both on the battlefield in Kampuchea and in the international arena.

On the battlefield in Kampuchea in 1983, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been seriously defeated in both the military and political fields. Militarily, in the past dry season -- the fifth -- the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not only been unable to do anything to the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, but they have also been attacked by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, which seized the initiative to attack the Vietnamese, causing confusion, making the Vietnamese lose all initiative. As for their fighting forces, they have been depleted and have lost their morale and positions. During this rainy season, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are continuing to decline further.

Politically, all the Kampuchean people -- ordinary people, militia, Khmer soldiers, and Khmer personnel who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese -- have risen up to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors everywhere using every tactic -- from stealthy assassinations of one or two isolated Vietnamese soldiers, to revolts by whole villages to fight the Vietnamese enemy soldiers who have been plundering property, raping wives and daughters, and drafting relatives to serve in the army and to die for them. Therefore, on the Kampuchean battlefield, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are in a very difficult position and an impasse which is getting more and more serious every day. They will not be able to get out of it.

In the international arena, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are very isolated, because, in 1983, they were very insolent and carried out tricky and deceitful maneuvers. Lately, in particular, the Vietnamese have shown to the world that they have not changed their policy of aggression and expansion in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. Everyone realizes that with the Soviet Union behind them, the Vietnamese are persisting and procrastinating in carrying on their war of occupation in Kampuchea and continuing to threaten peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Therefore, whether the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors stage the farce of a foreign ministers' conference, or pull out any other tricks, no one will be taken in. The peace- and justice-loving countries the world over will expose the Vietnamese's true face, and thwart their dark maneuvers through disgraceful defeats as they have done in the past. The peace- and justice-loving countries the world over will continue to firmly adhere to their principled stand on the Kampuchean problem. That is, they will oppose the Vietnamese act of aggression in Kampuchea, continue to demand that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions and the International Conference on Kampuchea, and they will continue to unite and take measures to firmly pressure Vietnam.

At the same time, they will continue to actively provide all kinds of assistance and support to the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which are fighting the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield in Kampuchea. In particular, at the forthcoming 38th Session of the UN General Assembly, they will continue to unite and speak out in support and defense of the Democratic Kampuchean seat as the sole, legitimate, and rightful representative of Kampuchea in the United Nations.

For almost 5 years now, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not been able to dupe others. They will not be able to do so, no matter how many more years they try. The antiworld [prachhang sakal louk] aggressors will never escape defeat in the end.

#### VODK REPORTS SRV SOLDIERS' MISCONDUCT

BK210338 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] On 20 June, a regiment of Vietnamese enemy soldiers posted at (Buon L'pun Dak M'reak) District in (Man Yang), stole four buffalo, two oxen, six pigs, and two goats from the people. When the owners tried to stop them, the Vietnamese soldiers threatened to kill the owners.

Early in July, the Vietnamese enemy soldiers forced youths to serve in the army. Those youths who refused will have their parents arrested and their rice confiscated, and only 12 kg of it will be given back to people. Those people who possess property such as cars, motorbikes, and bicycles have them confiscated without explanation.

On 15 June, in (Buon M'kum Dak Boreak) District, (Kantreak) and (Buon Chahu) Villages, the Vietnamese enemy soldiers gathered people and ordered them to bring stones to build houses for the soldiers. They also ordered youths to collect resin for them; each had to bring back 50 kg of resin, otherwise, he was fined 50 dong. Furthermore, the Vietnamese forced people to work on collective farms and they sent all the products to the state authorities. In addition, the Vietnamese rounded up people from old and productive farms and put them in new and unproductive ones; and they brought their accomplices to work the old productive farms and plunder the former owners' villages and houses.

U.S. PRODUCTION OF TOXIC GAS WEAPONS DENOUNCED

BK200444 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Unattributed commentary: "The Criminal Act"]

[Text] Under the pressure of the Reagan administration, on 13 July 1983, the U.S. Senate approved the U.S. Administration's plan on production of toxic gas which affects the nervous system. According to U.S. law when the government wants to carry out any plan, it must first get an approval from the two houses, namely, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Earlier, the U.S. House of Representatives had voted to disapprove the budget for the production of the aforesaid toxic gas. Nevertheless, the approval of the U.S. plan to produce the toxic gas once again shows that the U.S. Administration has taken another step in the preparation for a criminal war against mankind.

To protect his dangerous, vicious act, President Reagan has come out with his same old fallacies by accusing the Soviet Union of continuing to produce and use chemical weapons against the so-called bandits in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea. Reagan has also groundlessly reiterated that the number of chemical weapons accumulated by the Soviet Union is currently as many as 100 times more than that of the United States, and that it is, therefore, necessary for Washington to step up the production of chemical weapons in retaliation against the Soviet Union in the talks on the termination of all types of chemical weapons.

Through this groundless accusation by President Reagan against the Soviet Union, the public can clearly understand further Washington's hypocritical nature. It is remembered that it is the United States itself which used hundreds of thousands of tons of toxic chemicals in carrying out its chemical warfare to oppose and kill the peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea in the past. At present, the consequences of the toxic chemicals still remain to threaten the lives of the peoples of the three countries. It is the Washington administration which has supplied bombs containing toxic chemicals to its lackey administration in El Salvador to oppose the Farabundo Marti patriotic forces. In addition, the United States has carried out biological warfare against the Republic of Cuba.

Everyone is aware that Washington has by now accumulated in its depots as many as 5 million bombs of 90 different types containing chemical substances. The amount of chemical weapons that Washington has accumulated in Europe and Pacific has now increased from 150,000 to as many as 300,000 tons. Everyone remembers that the Washington administration has intentionally obstructed the talks on the banning and extermination of chemical weapons. It is also the Washington administration which has brazenly rejected a UN resolution on banning the use of chemical and biological weapons.

This U.S. action has clearly shown that Washington is the culprit who has been preparing to commit new, enormous crimes against mankind, including the crimes of using toxic chemicals to massacre millions of people at a time. It is a very barbarous and cruel act. The aforesaid slanderous statement of Washington cannot deceive progressive and peace-loving mankind in the world.

PHOUN SIPASEUT RETURNS FROM PHNOM PENH MEETING

BK201633 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 July, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, arrived in Vientiane from Phnom Penh after attending the seventh regular conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam held in Phnom Penh on 19 and 20 July.

On hand to welcome Phoun Sipaseut at Wattai airport were Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and national defense minister; Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP Central Committee and first deputy minister for foreign affairs; and several high-ranking cadres of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and Chhong Toeng, charge d'affaires a.i. at the PRK Embassy in Laos, were also at the airport to welcome Phoun Sipaseut.

#### SOUPHANOUVONG LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO CUBA

BK210234 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1330 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] In response to an invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba and the Government of the Republic of Cuba, a delegation of the LPRP and the LPDR Government led by Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC and of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC], left Vientiane capital for the Republic of Cuba on the afternoon of 20 July to attend the celebration of the 30th victory anniversary of the Moncada Barracks attack, 26 July, to be held in the capital, Havana.

The party and government delegation was seen off at Wattai airport by Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC; Comrade Khamssouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the SPC, and vice chairman of the LFNC Central Committee; Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party Central Committee, minister of interior, and chief of the LPA General Staff; Comrade Khamphai Boupha, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Comrade members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; ministers or deputy ministers; members of the Standing Committee and members of the SPC; members of the Standing Committee and members of the Central Committee of the LFNC; together with a large crowd of high-ranking cadres from various branches.

Also on hand to see the Lao party and government delegation off at the airport on this occasion were Comrade (Tredricman Todro Gonzalez), charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Republic of Cuba, together with members of the diplomatic corps of various socialist countries to Laos.

#### BRIEFS

RALLY FOR PRAGUE FORUM -- Vientiane, July 16 (OANA/KPL) -- A rally was held here yesterday to hail the success of the Prague World Forum for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War. The rally was jointly organised by the Supreme People's Assembly, the Lao Front for National Construction, the Lao Committee for the Defence of World Peace, the Lao Federation of Trade Unions, the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, the Lao Patriotic Women's Association and the Lao Buddhist Association. Present at the 1,000-strong rally were Slai Vongkhamssaoi, secretary of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Khamphai Boupha, member of the party CC, first vice-minister for foreign affairs; along with a number of other members of the Council of Ministers, the Supreme People's Assembly and those of the mass organizations. Ladislav Kocsis, Czechoslovak ambassador to Laos, along with socialist diplomats and representatives of international organizations were also present at the rally. [Excerpts] [Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 16 Jul 83 BK]



U.S. -ASEAN ROLE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA VIEWED

BK210306 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 20 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Suttrakan Thanakoset: "The United States, ASEAN and the Southeast Asian Security"]

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's recent visit to Asia and the Middle East, particularly his participation in the post-ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Bangkok, shows that the United States wants to play an important role in Southeast Asia through cooperation with the ASEAN countries. This is evident in Shultz's statement to the conference. He said: We (the United States) are fully committed to supporting the common goals in Southeast Asia...we follow your lead.

The expression of the U.S. commitment and its offer to side with ASEAN is a development in U.S.-ASEAN relations which is to their mutual benefit. This is because the ASEAN countries want the United States, as a superpower of military, political and economic might, to help balance the power of the Soviet Union and China, which are waging a heated contest for influence in the region.

ASEAN is an international grouping which promotes trade and investment. (Shultz said at the conference that the ASEAN countries as a group ranked as the United States' fifth biggest trade partner and U.S. investment in these countries totaled \$6 billion last year and could reach \$10 billion this year). The ASEAN countries also oppose all forms of communism, be it from the Soviet Union, China or Vietnam. Therefore, the U.S. security policy for this region is to help safeguard national independence and promote development of the ASEAN countries.

How should U.S.-ASEAN relations proceed and what strategy should the United States use toward ASEAN now that the ASEAN countries are no longer divided and weak, but have achieved greater confidence and cooperation? The answer is U.S.-ASEAN relations should change from the old, obsolete lines. That is, the United States provides strong diplomatic support for ASEAN and refrain from interference in its domestic political and economic affairs in order to minimize weak links in its influence. In this regard, Shultz said: "We know that the chances of persuading Vietnam to change its course are greater if the message comes from its neighbors. Regional security, like economic progress, is more solidly constructed if rooted in local initiative. You will find us working steadfastly by your side."

In any event, U.S.-ASEAN relations will not be without obstacles. At one time, the United States deserted its allies and let them face communist expansion efforts in the region alone. This has caused the U.S. efforts to revive its role in the area to be received with less than complete confidence and with skepticism that the United States gives secondary importance to the interests of the region. ASEAN wants to see the United States play a stronger role.

In sum, U.S.-ASEAN relations should continue smoothly. Although cooperation between the United States and ASEAN in settling the conflict in Southeast Asia resulting from the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea will not achieve much progress, Shultz's participation in the post-ASEAN foreign ministers conference, whose purpose was merely to listen to the others' views rather than to propose any new ideas, provided the United States with the opportunity to express itself to gain confidence from ASEAN. If the U.S. position toward ASEAN continues without interruption in this direction and it is not just a reaction, ASEAN could continue to be an asset to U.S. security interests in this region as long as these interests correspond with ASEAN's own interests.



EDITORIAL SAYS 'SOMETHING IS BREWING' IN PRK

BK210214 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Jul 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Puppets Do Not Always Keep on Being Puppets"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministers of the Indochinese countries met in Phnom Penh for a day and concluded their meeting, something which would obviously mean that it was no different from others that they have held. The meeting by itself and the communique they have issued is not by itself important but the conference took place in an atmosphere of a recent purge in the Heng Samrin regime. There seems to be no doubt that some heads have rolled in high places in Siem Reap, a province not far from the Thai border, at the behest of the Vietnamese.

The present and future of Heng Samrin itself [as published] has been questioned and while this may be pure speculation we must think of the tried and true adage that there is no smoke without fire. Something is brewing inside Kampuchea -- we mean that part of the country occupied by the Vietnamese -- of which we are not aware of. Obviously the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea had nothing to do with it although it is well-known that because of the monsoon their guerrillas are making deeper forays into Kampuchea.

A purge is usually a means of getting rid of people by ousting them (or worse) on suspicion because if something is proved against them then it will be an altogether different matter. [sentence as published] A purge is also resorted to when it is necessary to keep officials in line treading only the straight and narrow path. So obviously there has been breach of discipline in Siem Reap and the Vietnamese have taken typical Stalinist measures. It should be clear to Hanoi that its troops cannot be fighting a guerrilla war when it cannot maintain discipline in the occupied area. It would be overly optimistic on our part to think that the Kampuchians are getting fed up with the Vietnamese and are resorting to "deviationism."

But even worse is the 'rumor' that Heng Samrin himself has been ousted. Rumours and speculations of trouble in high places are by themselves capable of creating disruption and it must be never taken for granted that puppet regimes will always remain puppets. The Soviet Union, far more skilled in puppetry than Vietnam, had its problems in Afghanistan -- Moscow first installed as president Nur Mohammad Taraki, then tried Hafizullah Amin, and has now installed Babrak Karmal whose time to go away from the scene may come any time.

Heng Samrin, formerly of the Khmer Rouge and who defected to Ho Chi Minh City, has been playing the game according to the Vietnamese rules for four years and more, and possibly he has not been able to deliver the goods which, in turn, would mean that he has not been able to keep other Khmer officials under him in line. There was a similar rumour two years ago when Pen Sovan was made the head of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and many thought that Heng Samrin had been downgraded. But Pen Sovan has since not been in the news and what exactly is the hierarchy in Phnom Penh has never been clarified.

If we strip off all the rumours and speculations, what emerges is that something is happening in occupied Kampuchea which has angered the Vietnamese. The purge in Siem Reap may escalate or it may only be an isolated affair but if there is dissension within occupied Kampuchea the guerrillas, because it is the monsoon season, have an excellent opportunity to make the most of it.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET UNION

OW202016 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 20 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry led by Vo Dong Giang, minister, visited the Soviet Union from July 18-20.

The delegation held talks with a delegation of the Soviet Foreign Ministry led by vice ministers M.S. Kapitsa and V.G. Komplektov.

In a comradely atmosphere, the two sides discussed matters of bilateral relations and a number of international questions of common concern and reached identity of view on all matters brought up. Vietnamese Ambassador Din Nho Liem joined the talks.

HANOI TO MARK TWO SOVIET-RELATED ANNIVERSARIES

BK210311 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The propaganda and training committee of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee on 19 July held a meeting to improve the quality of lectures and discuss plan to propagate the CPSU's 80th founding anniversary -- 30 July 1903-30 July 1983 -- and the 25th founding anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Association, 31 July 1958-31 July 1983.

On this occasion, the Hanoi municipality decided to launch a comprehensive propaganda program in various forms including talks and broadcasts on history, development, and the glorious revolutionary cause of the CPSU, and the great and long lasting friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

BEIJING SCHEME TO DOMINATE INDOCHINA VIEWED

OW201400 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 18 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] On the issue of national defense security, today's NHAN DAN carries on page 3 Le Xuan Dong's article, which points out the Beijing expansionists' insidious schemes and tricks in staging activities to ruin us ideologically, in their effort to attain the following objectives:

First, they scheme to erode, and eventually to destroy our confidence in our regime, the party's line, and the top leading organ; to blur the socialist and communist ideals; to cause us to lose confidence in the present and in the future. Through these activities, they arouse vacillation, suspicion, bewilderment, and confusion; dampen our will to fight; and then cause us to lose orientation. They will then foster discontentment, indignation, and opposition, thus creating public pressure for a change in policy and leadership.

Second, they seek to sow division within the great national unity bloc, among ethnic minorities, and especially between the leadership and the masses, among the three Indochinese countries, and between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, in an attempt to confuse our people in distinguishing friend from foe, make them vague about their new enemy, and thwart their will to resist the enemy's cunning schemes.

They are particularly insidious and dangerous in that they are pseudorevolutionaries, practicing sham socialism to undermine revolution and oppose socialism. All their ideological sabotage activities are aimed at ruining us from within by going deep into the heart of the laboring class and our party, causing turmoil, increasing weaknesses, creating disturbances, and eventually staging an overthrow in the realization of what they often call a renewed revolution in Vietnam, in order to put their lackeys in power, thus facilitating their scheme to impose domination on our country and the rest of Indochina without having to launch a large-scale war of aggression.

#### KAMPUCHEA'S CHAN SI RECEIVES LAO, SRV MINISTERS

OW201654 Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 20 -- Chan Si, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, received in Phnom Penh Tuesday the Lao and Vietnamese foreign ministers now in Kampuchea for the seventh regular conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers.

With Chan Si was Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for foreign affairs of Kampuchea.

Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien and Lao Ambassador Thongpen Souklaseng were present on the occasion.

Speaking at the reception, Chan Si highly valued the ministerial conference which, he said, was an important contribution to further promoting the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the three Indochinese countries.

He expressed the deep gratitude of the Kampuchean party, government and people to the people of Vietnam and Laos for their great and devoted support and assistance to the Kampuchean revolution. The reception took place in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and close friendship.

A banquet was given by Chairman Chan Si in Phnom Penh yesterday evening in honour of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut.

#### FINAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TROPICAL STORM 'VERA'

OW201930 Hanoi VNA in English 1618 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 20 -- The storm "Vera" landed on the coasts of Quang Ninh Province and Haiphong on the morning of July 18 with force of winds registered at 90 and 100 kilometres per hour, and at times even 100-120 kms per hour, according to a final communique of the Central Anti-Storm and Flood Committee.

The storm brought rains to most part of northern Vietnam with precipitations ranging from 100 to 184 millimetres. The losses included three persons known dead and seven injured and 2,500 thatch-roofed houses demolished or damaged.

On the other hand, the rains helped partly overcome a prolonged drought that lasted more than two months in the northern provinces and had prevented the planting of the summer-autumn rice crop.

MURDANI URGES TIMOR REBELS TO SURRENDER

BK141505 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Armed Forces Commander Gen Beni Murdani has called on the East Timorese people who are still astray in the forest and mountain areas to come around and return to the motherland to develop their region. He made this call at a gathering with armed forces members in Bacau to mark Id al-Fitr yesterday. General Murdani also told the people of East Timor not to believe the wrong statements from abroad. According to the armed forces commander, Indonesia's unity and integrity were paid for with great sacrifices. During his visit to East Timor, General Murdani also inspected remote posts.

GOVERNOR DISCUSSES E. TIMOR POLITICAL STATUS

BK190755 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0725 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Dili, July 19 (ANTARA/OANA) -- There is no power in the world that can change the political status of East Timor which seven years ago decided to integrate with the Republic of Indonesia.

This was emphasized by Governor of East Timor Mario Viegas Carascalao at the monthly (on every 17th) flag-hoisting ceremony here Monday which also marked the seventh anniversary of the East Timor's integration with Indonesia. The fate of East Timor cannot be decided in any other places like New York, Lisbon, Canberra or Jakarta, but in East Timor, he declared. And that was already decided seven years ago on July 17, 1976 by the people of East Timor who chose to become part of the Republic of Indonesia, he added.

It was strange, therefore, that the right and status of East Timor were still being questioned by people abroad as the East Timorese people themselves already used their rights and taken a decision on their status which were supported by 150 million of the Indonesian people.

The ceremony was held at Dili Municipal Stadium attended by all members of the regional executive council, heads of various local government services, military as well as civilian.

In an extemporaneous speech lasting about one hour, Governor Carascalao regarded allegations launched by the foreign press media on East Timor as activities motivated by their respective political interests. "They certainly were against our own interests and constituted an interference of our internal affairs," he said. Referring to the planned visit of an Australian parliamentary delegation to East Timor next July 28, the governor said: "They are welcome." It is not a prison, he said. East Timor is still backward and we are now actively developing this region, he continued.

It is true that Dili cannot be compared with Canberra, New York or Jakarta. But Dili with a population of 600,000 has started developing it with strong will and resolve. "So let them see it for themselves," he remarked.

In this connection the governor again wondered why foreigners [who] had not bothered to come to Dili during the 450 years (under the Portuguese colonialization) yet now became suddenly interested to observe the life of the East Timorese. In spite of that the governor called on local government apparatus and the people to heartily welcome the Australian legislators when they came.

ROMULO ENDORSES REAGAN-ANDROPOV SUMMIT MEETING

OW201340 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The idea of a summit between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union is endorsed by world-renowned diplomat Carlos Romulo. Romulo thinks it's the only way out to prevent nuclear war from erupting. Again, Jose Carlos reports:

(?Foreign Minister) Carlos P. Romulo today proposed a penultimate [as heard] summit meeting between American President Ronald Reagan and Soviet President Yuriy Andropov, and establishment of a joint U.S.-Soviet crisis-management center as a means of easing world tension. He put forward these proposals in a speech marking the launching of the Carlos P. Romulo International Collection project at a ceremony held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning. A joint endeavor of the Metro Jaycees and the National Library, the project will involve the collection of books, periodicals, and documents dealing with world peace and human understanding. The collection will also (?house) the memorabilia of Romulo, which will be transferred soon from the National Museum to the National Library.

In his speech, Romulo said that a crescendo of tension is being generated by the unceasing production of increasingly sophisticated nuclear weapons that is nearing its explosive climax. However, he pointed out that whenever humanity is faced with a serious threat, it has been the practice of world leaders who hold the ultimate power of decision to meet and work out (?an accommodation). (?after telling about his) summit meetings in the past, Romulo said that a meeting between Reagan and Andropov is perhaps the only solution to save mankind from an accidental or deliberate destruction by a nuclear war.

MARCOS SAID CONSIDERING MIDDLE EAST PLAN

HK180359 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Jul 83 pp 1, 10

[Text] Dagupan City, 16 Jul -- President Marcos is considering a plan that will further friendship with the Arab countries and, at the same time, support the 250,000 Filipino workers in the Middle East and protect future oil supplies, according to Philippine Petroleum Association President Jose C. de Venecia.

If necessary, the Philippines should finance in pesos, in exchange for dollar promissory notes, the bulk of Iraqi construction payables to Philippine contractors and manpower, or negotiate barter payments in petroleum. "Iraqi credit is good," he said.

Addressing the heads of 47 Pangasinan rural banks here, De Venecia estimated actual Philippine annual earnings from the Middle East and the other manpower markets at \$1.5 billion or more, but the blackmarket and leakages are taking away 50 per cent from Philippine foreign exchange reserves, he said.

"This is the 50 per cent that President Marcos, Prime Minister Virata, Trade Minister Ongpin, Central Bank Gov. Jaime Laya, and Labor Minister Blas Ople are trying to capture to help boost the Philippine balance-of-payments," De Venecia said.

De Venecia, who is also president of Landoil, pioneer Filipino construction and oil-drilling group in the Middle East and Africa, said the Philippines, South Korea, and Indonesia "are comfortably meeting their external debts" and are far better than some Latin American and Eastern European states which are now in "technical bankruptcy."



1. The \$1.2-billion World Bank financial package negotiated by Prime Minister Virata and Governor Laya, and the \$900-million RP-U.S. bases accord negotiated by Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez were major milestones in 1983 -- "no small achievement with important implications to development security."
2. "The Philippines will save \$800-million this year from reduced international oil prices and declined Euro-dollar interest notes, signalling the beginning of Philippine economic recovery on a broad front."
3. Philippine export prices are up strongly. Sugar has gone up from 6.5 cents per pound to 12-13 cents; coconut from 18 cents to 32 cents, while copper has picked up from last year's 60 cents per pound to 70 cents.

#### ROMULO DISCUSSES U.S. BASES, OTHER ISSUES

PM190840 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 11 Jul 83 pp 28-30

[Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo interviewed by 'Abd as-Sattar at-Tawilah in Manila -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: How can you say that the key to your country's policy is "friendship with everybody and hostility to no one" when you allow the Americans to have bases in your country? Does this not gain the hostility of the adversaries of the Americans? When the war comes the Americans will use the bases, so your country is likely to be flattened.

Answer: We do not call them bases. The president calls them facilities. Also, the adversaries of the Americans, by which of course you mean the Soviet Union, have become accustomed to these type of relations between us and the United States. We shall never forget that it was the United States that liberated us from Japanese occupation. On the other hand, unlike you, we are not pessimistic about war and being flattened by bombs. The world must live in peace.

Question: If you are so friendly with the United States, what about your relations with the other side?

Answer: This was what I meant when I said we are enemies of nobody but friends of all. Before President Marcos' era we had no relations with the socialist bloc. When he assumed power he decided to open the doors to all, and in fact we established diplomatic relations with China, the Soviet Union, and all the socialist countries with the exception of Albania.

Question: What is your attitude toward the Nonaligned Movement?

Answer: When Tito, 'Abd an-Nasir, and Nehru established the Nonaligned Movement it was a positive force and in fact was a factor of great pressure on the major powers as they formulated their policies.

But when this group met in Havana under Castro's chairmanship Tito's leadership weakened and waned. Castro linked the group's policy to communist ideology to such an extent that some people believe that the group has really become communist.

There is no better proof of this than the group's attitude toward the problem of Afghanistan: The group did not adopt a firm stand toward it, despite the fact that the majority of the nonaligned states at the United Nations voted to condemn the Soviet policy in Afghanistan.

Question: What is your opinion of the recent New Delhi conference?

Answer: In fact the group did not adopt any firm resolution with regard to what concerns us in the ASEAN group in relation to the Kampuchean problem. The group did not resolve the question of Sihanouk's representation of the Kampuchean people.  
[Romulo ends]

We then moved on to talk about Japan, for the Southeast Asian countries are particularly sensitive about Japan's tremendous revival, which they are afraid will turn into a military awakening.

Romulo said: We are not against Japan having a military force for self-defense, but we are against this force going beyond certain limits. Therefore we have frankly told the Americans our views regarding their request to increase Japan's military strength in the Pacific.

Question: What did you tell them?

Answer: We said that we firmly oppose this request. Japan is a tremendous economic power and if it shifts to becoming a military power it will probably once again raise the slogan of hegemony over Asia, as was the case before World War II.

When Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone comes to our country we will tell him so and frankly express to him our fears.

The astonishing Japanese technology is something wonderful in peaceful domestic appliances but it will certainly be dreadful and terrifying in war and destructive weapons.

Question: Therefore you side with the Japanese left, which opposes Japan's military strength.

Answer: It is not a question of left and right. It is encouraging sometimes to see Japanese young people against armament. The Japanese people recently resisted changing the article in the Constitution that stipulates the nonrearmament of Japan.

Question: If you are desirous of friendship with everybody, call the U.S. bases facilities, and oppose the rearmament of Japan, why did you enter the ASEAN alliance, which is an American alliance and therefore is bound to generate hostility or at least sensitivity among the other side in Asia and in the whole world?

Answer: We have always opposed the establishment of military alliances. A military alliance is a provocation to any side. ASEAN is an economic-cultural grouping whose purpose is to achieve economic, cultural, and educational objectives, no more and no less. [Romulo ends]

The foreign minister declined to answer when I said to him that ASEAN is responsible for encouraging the adversaries of the Kampuchean Government and therefore is causing tension in Vietnam.

Question: Well, do you see any danger to the Philippine Republic?

Answer: President Marcos said he sees no danger from any side. He mentioned China and the USSR by name. Therefore we are under pressure from nobody to restrict our freedom in dealing with any country, however we may differ from it in social system. We are combating communism here in our country, but this does not prevent us from continuing our efforts to improve our relations and expand our trade with all the communist countries without prejudice.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE BENIGNO AQUINO REVEALED

HK210001 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] On the reported intention of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr to return to the Philippines, Malacanang announced yesterday that he can do so at his own risk, because there is a plot by certain groups to assassinate the former senator if he returns to the country. The speaker said that in view of the reported plot, the government is not inclined to grant Aquino's request for a passport. The Intelligence Community got wind of the plot against Aquino and informed President Marcos. Malacanang said the president had the information relayed to Aquino in the United States through his legal counsel, former Senator Ernesto Maceda.

Intelligence reports said the plot to kill Aquino was hatched up by persons who wanted to avenge the killings of their kin and other crimes for which Aquino was sentenced to death by a military tribunal. The government has tried to dissuade Aquino from returning to the country, to avoid being blamed for anything that might happen to the former senator.

PRIESTS, NUNS HELD FOR 'SEDITIONARY ACTIVITIES'

HK201544 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Jul 83 pp 1, 5

[Article by correspondent Romy Chan]

[Excerpts] Davao City, July 19 -- Three priests, two nuns, and three other persons were arrested in Surigao del Sur yesterday after a warrant of arrest was issued against them for allegedly seditious activities.

Col. Jesus Hermosa, 11th PC [Philippine Constabulary] deputy commander for operations, based in the capital town Tandag, identified the accused in a report to Col Dionisio Tan-Gatue, regional commander, as Fathers Francisco Olvis, parish priest of Hinatua, Surigao del Sur; Donald Aloy, parish priest of Tago; Francisco Navarro, parish priest of Lianga, Sisters Fe Nicondra Lagurin and Erlinda Valenton of the Diatagan Catholic church in Lianga town; Alicia Cortes, a public school teacher; Herminigildo Pimentel, Jr. and Jose Adorable, Jr., both of Tago town.

The warrant of arrest was issued last Friday by Judge Geronimo Castanos, of the Municipal Trial Court of Tandag, based on the testimonies of witnesses and evidence presented by the complainants who are members of the Tactical Command Post in Surigao del Sur.

The complaint sheet, which was included in Hermosa's report, said the accused allegedly uttered seditious and incendiary language against government on several occasions in Surigao del Sur.

The accused also allegedly distributed leaflets and pamphlets which were allegedly subversive in content during a rally at the campus of St. Theresa's College in Tandag last July 4.

The complaint sheet said that through their allegedly seditious acts, the accused had helped ignite rebellion in Surigao where new People's Army rebels are reportedly active.

**END OF**

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